The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6330. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REFORM LEGISLATURE.

Formal Opening of the Session in Both Branches.

Election of All the Republican Caucus Nominees.

A Solitary Democratic Vote for Mr. Henry Smith as Speaker.

Special Message from the Governor on the City Debt.

An Important Memorial from Andrew H. Green.

Report of the Controller on the State Finances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

Both Houses of the Legislature assembled at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded to organize by the election of the officers agreed upon at the Republican caucus last evening. The only notable incident connected with the election was that one Democrat—Mr. OSGOOD, of Troy—voted for the Republican candidate for Speaker. He was elected as a Reform Democrat, is a man of wealth and independence, and voted for Mr. SMITH because he regarded him as a better Reformer than Mr. JACOBS. An unusually large proportion of the members of the present Legislature are new men, and what especially strikes one in their general appearance, is the great increase in the number of members of mature age, as compared with previous Legislatures. This is particularly noticeable in the Assembly. The average ability of the Lower House, judging from appearances, is much higher than that of any Assembly for years past. There is a very large number—perhaps too large—of what may be called good talkers in the present Assembly, and measures coming before it will be pretty sure to undergo a full, if not an able, discussion.

The tedious process of electing officers, swearing members, and listening to the reading of the Governor's message, occupied nearly the whole session of four hours. The speech of Speaker SMITH, on taking the chair, was listened to with great interest and attention, and elicited frequent applause from the galleries. He announces his intention to commence the work of reform in the Assembly itself, and to reduce the number of officials of all grades connected with it to the limit fixed by law.

The custom in past years has been to increase the number of clerks, pages, door-keepers, messengers, &c., by resolution—a practice which Mr. SMITH regards as unauthorized, and which he will not tolerate this session. In accordance with the views expressed in his speech, he declared out of order a resolution that the Postmaster of the last Assembly be directed to officiate until the election of a new one, saying that the law did not provide for any Postmaster at all. Mr. SMITH is not opposed to any officials that may be necessary, but he insists that they shall be appointed in a legal manner, or not at all. His wishes with regard to permanent sessions of the Assembly every working day of the week will hardly meet the concurrence of a majority of the members—at least not for the first two or three weeks of the session.

Gov. HOFFMAN's message is generally admitted to be the ablest as it is the longest of his official papers since he has been in the Executive Chair. His suggestions with regard to the Municipal Government best adapted to New-York City, are admitted to be, for the most part, sound; and his expressed willingness to concur in any Reform charter that may meet the wishes of the people, who have so emphatically repudiated the present "Ring" Government, is looked upon as a good omen. The absence of any comments in the message on the Federal Administration, or any allusion to general politics, is the most remarkable feature of the message, and indicates that the Governor, like most of the leading men of his party, is undecided, at present, what position he is to occupy, but is patiently waiting for something to "turn up." He has evidently broken the trammels that bound him to Democracy, as represented by "Boss" TWEED and his followers, and is ready to co-operate with good men of all parties in such legislation as will promote the welfare of the State and City of New-York. This is all that any one could ask, and it remains for his political opponents, who now constitute the ruling power here, to demonstrate that they are the "honest Legislature," of which the Governor has been so long in search, but could never find in his own party.

The first bill introduced to the Legislature was offered in the Senate, at the opening of the the session this morning, by Senator JAMES O'BRIEN, and was very properly a bill to repeal the infamous Erie Classification act. There is little doubt that this iniquitous act will be repealed early in the session. Memorials were presented in the Assembly from contestants for the seats of TOM FIELDS, ALEX. FREAR and JAMES DUNPHY, Tammany members from New-York, setting forth that these men were elected by fraud, and asking for an investigation. They were referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections hereafter to be appointed. TOM FIELDS, by the way, appeared in his seat in the Assembly today, but TWEED did not answer to the roll-call in the Senate. Bills will be introduced to-morrow providing for the removal from office of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works of New-York City, and for legalizing the acts of the November Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions; also a bill to provide for the immediate necessities of the Finance Department of the City. S.

Republican Caucus Last Evening—Senator Woodin Nominated as Acting President of the Senate—Another Defeat for the Rings—Probable Character of the Committees—Frear and Husted Accused of Fraud.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 2—10 P. M.—A caucus of Republican Senators was held this evening to agree upon some plan of making up the Senate committees. The result was the selection of Senator WOODIN, of Auburn, as the candidate of the party for President *pro tem* of the Senate and the conferring upon him of full authority to make up the committees, the same as if he were the Lieutenant-Governor. The choice of Mr. WOODIN is a sufficient guarantee that the committees will be formed in the interest of reform, and that neither Erie Rings Canal Rings or any other corrupt combinations will have a majority representation in them. The Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee will, doubtless, be given to Mr. BAKER, the new Senator from Washington County, whose long experience and unimpeachable character as a member of the lower House, combined with his knowledge of railroads, entitle him to the position. Mr. ROBERTSON, of Westchester, will probably be Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, and Mr. PERRY, of Brooklyn, will most likely head the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

It is reported that Speaker SMITH will announce the Assembly Committees on Privileges and Elections to-morrow morning, in order that they may immediately enter upon their investigation in the contested seat cases. FIELDS' seat will not be contested, as HORATIO SEYMOUR, who ran against him, declines to make any contest, but an investigation will be made of the charges contained in the memorial presented this morning relative to his previous legislative career, and if they are sustained, he will probably be expelled.

It is understood that a memorial will be presented to-morrow charging fraud against FREAR, of New-York, and HUSTED, of Westchester, with regard to a contract for furnishing gravel for New-York City, and asking for their expulsion in case the charges are sustained.

The Assembly will probably adjourn on Thursday till Monday evening next, when the committees will be announced by the Speaker. S.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Lieut.-Gov. BEACH, and Senators were sworn in. The Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the Senators as follows:

SENATORS: The Constitution makes it my duty to preside in the Senate. I shall endeavor to perform that duty faithfully and impartially, trusting that the same courtesy and forbearance of which I have been the recipient in the past will be extended to me in the future. Since the adjournment of the Legislature the standard of reform has been uplifted, and good men, irrespective of their political relations, have rallied around it. This did not come a moment too soon. Demoralization was pervading almost every department of public life. Constitutional obligations were being subordinated to the supposed exigencies of the hour. Peculations, defalcations and reckless extravagance were so common as scarcely to attract attention. Patriotic men were beginning to despair of the Republic. In a reaction which seems to have commenced, rests the only hope for the perpetuity of self-government. Let no portion of the newspaper Press, that eloquent voice which daily addresses an audience numbered by millions and which forms and controls public opinion, relapse into silence because a temporary partisan advantage may have been gained. Let no good citizen falter in this fight through apprehension that men high or low in his party may be wounded if the battle progresses. Let your action, Senators of the great State of New-York, be, as it doubtless will, on the side of the right in this contest, and you will deserve and receive the commendation of your consciences, of your constituents, and of your country.

The Senate then, by resolutions, proceeded to elect officers, with the following result:

Clerk—James Terwilliger, of Syracuse.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Col. Loomis, of Chenango.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster—Herman Aulisson, of Jefferson.

Assistant Postmaster—John Laidlaw, of Cattaraugus.

Doorkeepers—Mr. Schraw, of Oneida; Col. Young, of Orange; R. Stout, of Oswego; Lemuel Hulburt, L. L. Chaffee, Thomas J. Bridges, and John D. Lounergan.

Janitor of Capitol—William H. Johnson, of Albany.

Keeper of Senate Chamber—Jeremiah Pierce.

Mr WOODIN offered a resolution providing for the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which was laid on the table. Mr. O'BRIEN introduced a bill to repeal the Erie Railroad Directors' act. Mr. LEWIS introduced a bill amending the charter of Buffalo. Mr. PALMER introduced a bill empowering the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of its first mortgage bonds, and substitute bonds of a large denomination. The annual report of the Capitol Commissioners was received and laid on the table. The Senate took a recess for a half an hour, and on reassembling the Governor's message was received and read by the Clerk.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message the Governor sent in a special message on the New-York City and County finances, of which the following is a synopsis:

In vew of the recent events, I addressed a letter to Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, requesting him to investigate and report to me on the subject. Mr. WELLS reports the net funded debt of the City, $67,234,715 49; floating or temporary debt, $94,528,867 22. The present total liabilities do not exceed $100,000,000. The valuation of property Aug. 18, 1871, was $242,985,499. The real estate valuation of the City for 1871 was returned at $769,306,110, and yet this does not represent more than forty per cent. of such property. A true valuation would not be less than $2,000,000,000, on which the present debt, as above estimated, namely $100,000,000, would be equivalent to a mortgage of five per cent. The increase of valuation of poperty of the City for assessment purposes between 1860 and 1870 was 82½ per cent. The present increase in the value of real estate is estimated at five per cent. per annum. The report concludes by saying: It is therefore evident that in comparison with the actual accumulated and tangible wealth of the City of New-York, any liability or account of indebtedness which the City has yet incurred, or is prospectively likely to incur, is very insignificant; and with a reasonably honest, efficient and economical Government, such as public opinion and legislative authority, guided by recent experiences, seem certain to compel, there can be no good reason why the interest-bearing debt obligations of the City should not be regarded as the most desirable of investments.

Mr. BENEDICT presented a memorial from A. H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, asking for an immediate provision by the Legislature for the relief of the City finances. On motion Mr. BENEDICT's subject was referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Senators from New-York City. Mr. PALMER introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company. The Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Hon. C. W. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the last House, when prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. SELKIRK. The roll was called, and members appeared at the desk and were sworn in by the Secretary of State.

Mr. HUSTED offered a resolution that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker, Clerk and other officers of the House by *viva voce*, which was adopted. The following officers were elected: Speaker, HENRY SMITH, of Queens; Clerk, C. S. UNDERWOOD, of Cayuga; Sergeant-at-Arms, PHILIP J. RHEINHART; Doorkeepers, EUGENE L. DEMERS, of Rensselaer, JAS. H. LEE, of Cayuga, and JAMES HOGAN; Stenographer, HUDSON C. SAUNER, of Oswego. The Democrats voted for Hon. JOHN C. JACOBS for Speaker, and for the officers of the last House. The vote on Speaker was 95 for Mr. SMITH and 26 for Mr. JACOBS. Messrs. HUSTED and JACOBS were appointed to conduct Speaker SMITH to the chair.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

On taking the Chair, Mr. SMITH said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: Appreciating that you have conferred upon me a distinguished honor in selecting me to discharge the duties of this place, I return my thanks. I realize that I am entering upon a work of grave and solemn responsibility. I shall bring to the discharge of the duties of this place my best ability. I shall endeavor to perform its functions with a single regard to the public good, and the sole desire of acting with justice and impartiality toward all. That I shall fail in some particulars, I have no doubt, and I must crave your indulgence and your support as we enter together upon the duties and the discharge of the obligations to which we have so lately taken our solemn oaths. Such suggestions as are deemed proper in reference to legislation will, at the appropriate time, be communicated to you from the proper department of the Government. But I trust you will indulge me while I am entering upon the discharge of my duties to make some suggestions in reference to my views, of the duties of this place, and of members of this House. To make laws is the highest and most responsible duty that ever was undertaken by man in his political capacity. The peace, the harmony, the prosperity, the liberty, the personal protection which we all enjoy, depend upon the wisdom and propriety of legislation. It will call upon us in the discharge of this duty to exercise the highest degree of ability of which we are capable. You and I are representatives of a great State, with varied interests. Laws of a general character, laws as to internal improvements, laws as to municipalities, laws as to corporations are required, and wherever you look, from whatever stand-point of view you consider this question, every right-minded legislator must be deeply and solemnly impressed with the awful responsibility that rests upon him; and while it is required that this responsibility should be exercised with purity and with a sole desire to the public good, party considerations, political considerations, private considerations, every consideration, must be made subservient to the common good of all: and I feel assured that we as a body realize these things, and that no man here will permit, in a direct or indirect manner, however remote, his judgment to be affected, or himself to be swerved in the slightest degree by any improper consideration whatever. The wisest man and most accomplished will find that there is demanded of him in the discharge of these duties the most constant industry, for in the time usually alloted to legislation each year in this State, the wisest men on earth could not discharge its duties without the most constant and most individual devotion to this public duty, and I trust that all of us shall feel that, while it is a demand upon our private interests and may involve sacrifices in our private affairs, we shall realize that we are in the discharge of a high public duty, and these considerations must yield to that. I may be allowed to say, I trust with propriety here, that the sessions of this Legislature, if you will intelligently consider the questions that are to come before you, must be constant through every business day. There is no time for a recess. There is no time to go home; and I trust from the time when the organization of this House shall be effected until it shall finally adjourn, every one will be steadfast in insisting that we shall keep continually in session until we have discharged the duties resting upon us. [Applause.] More in the way of industry is required, and may I suggest from the little experience I have had—deferring, of course to others who have had more experience than I have had in reference to the discharge of our duties—that it is of the highest importance that the gentlemen of the Assembly should realize that, when we are convened here, it is for the purpose of transacting business in session, and every member will best economize his time and will best fit himself for the discharge of his duty upon the final votes of questions that may be presented for consideration, if, while he is here and the House is in session, he will give his undivided attention to the proceedings that are pending before the House; if that is generally done, there will be no occasion, as sometimes happens, to inquire of the Chair what the question is, and there will be no occasion for such repeated calls of absentees on the lists. The sessions can be made much shorter and much more effective if members, when they come together, will realize that they come to discharge a business duty, like any other, and that it can be only successfully accomplished, like any other business transaction, by attention to business interests. The successful management of the business affairs of the House of Assembly requires the aid of many subordinate officers. I think that I should express to you my views in reference to the question as to the officers, because if they are entertained by a majority of the House, it may involve the necessity of some pretty prompt legislation. The Legislature is the representative of the people. It has absolute power to legislate, except where it is restrained by the Constitution. The House of Assembly is but a branch of the Legislature, and it has no power or authority except where it is conferred by the Constitution, to create an office, or incur one dollar of expenditure of the public money. [Applause.] The law provides for some of the details of the organization of this House. It authorizes the election of a clerk, a journal clerk, an engrossing clerk, two clerks for miscellaneous duty, a sergeant-at-arms and assistant, doorkeeper and assistant, librarian and assistant, and ten messengers. Deferring of course to your judgment upon this subject, so far as I am left to act, I shall deem myself bound by this law, and shall be compelled to respect it. If experience shall prove that more assistance is required then let it be done according to law, and let a suitable bill be introduced extending the range of offices to such an extent as is essential to the discharge of the duties of the respective places involved. We shall need no one about us here to hold official connection with this House who is not absolutely required. We shall need no one but who can offer honest and legitimate employment; and I am under the impression, if constant work shall be furnished to those who are in the employ of this House, there will not be so many enthusiastic patriots willing to enter into its service. It is no favor to a man to appoint him to a place unless it is required in the discharge of some public duty. We should set a poor example to the people of the State if we should indulge idleness, and we confer no favor upon a man by appointing him temporarily here unless there is actual work for him to do. It is better for every one who needs employment in this broad, fertile and glorious country to go somewhere where he can always be sure of constant and remunerative employment, than to depend upon the caprice of public places. Gentlemen, I enter now upon the discharge of the duties of this place without a feeling of unkindness toward any gentleman here, and I trust that this feeling may remain when we have finished our duties. I have an apprehension, however, that in one particular especially, I may at sometime, for a moment, seem to be overstepping the duties of this place, and I want to say in regard to that, that while I occupy this place I shall feel it my duty, with sternness and emphasis, if necessary, to maintain perfect and complete order in this House. [Applause.] And if I should find, no matter who it may be, on the floor of this House transgressing thoughtlessly—as is often done—these rules that are required to maintain perfect order here, I shall not hesitate, because I believe it my duty to call his attention to the matter; and I speak now to the end that if such a thing shall at any time become necessary, growing out of the thoughtlessness of any one, who for a moment may allow himself to be diverted by some other subject than that before the House, he shall appreciate that I do it in the spirit of no unkindness, but with a sole desire to remind him of what I know he will realize as a public duty. I entertain the hope that I shall enjoy your support, and that we shall altogether enter upon the discharge of our duties with integrity, with zeal, and with fidelity, and that we shall conclude with eminent success.

Mr. HUSTED moved that last year's rules be adopted until a select committee be appointed to report corrections. Mr. ROSE moved to except the fifteenth rule, which provides for the appointment of additional members on committees, and moved the adoption of the rules of 1869. Lost. Mr. HUSTED's resolution was adopted. Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and Senate and announce the organization of the House. Mr. FOLEY presented the petition of WM. MCMAHON, claiming the election from the Fourth Assembly District of New-York, instead of JOHN J. BLAIR. Referred to the Election Committee. Mr. JACOBS moved that the Postmaster of the last House take charge of documents until the appointment of a Postmaster. The Chair ruled the motion out of order, as the Sergeant-at-Arms, by law, is to discharge that duty. Mr. HAWKINS presented the petition of H. G. LEASE, claiming the seat occupied by JAMES DUNPHY, from the Second Assembly District of New-York. Referred to the Election Committee. Also of FRED. KILLIAN, claiming the seat occupied by ALEX. FREAR, from the Fifteenth District, New-York. Referred to the Election Committee. Mr. ELY moved that the usual contract be made by the Clerk with the Postmaster at Albany for the transmission of documents. Adopted. Mr HAWKINS presented the memorial of the Nineteenth Assembly District of New-York, contesting the seat of THOS. C. FIELDS. Referred to the Committee on Elections. Col. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary to the Governor, presented the annual message of the Governor, which, at 1 P. M., the Clerk proceeded to read. After the conclusion of the reading, Col. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary to the Governor, appeared and presented a special message from the Governor, transmitting the report of Hon. DAVID A. WELLS on the financial condition of the City and County of New-York, (see report of Senate,) which was laid on the table. The annual reports of the Auditor and Controller were received and laid on the table. The House then took a recess until 5 P. M., to meet and draw for seats.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House did nothing but draw for seats.

THE NEW-YORK CITY DEBT.

Special Message from the Governor—Authoritative Statement of the Finances of New-York City—Immediate Legislation Demanded.

The following is the special message from Gov. HOFFMAN to the Legislature on the financial condition of New-York City referred to in the regular report of proceedings:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1872.

To the Legislature:

The financial condition of New-York City is a matter of great interest to the people of the State at large, and, in some degree, to the commercial world, its stocks and bonds being held for investment at home and abroad. In view of recent events, I deemed it my duty to procure for you full information as to its liabilities and resources, and addressed a letter to the Chairman of the State Board of Commissioners for revision of the Tax laws, Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, who seemed to me specially fitted for the work, requesting him to investigate and report to me. In consequence of delay in his obtaining some of the facts, his report did not reach me until my annual message was in print. My letter to him, and his reply, are as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: The financial condition and credit of New-York City are of interest as well to the people of the State at large as to its own citizens. It is important that the actual condition of our great Metropolis, in reference to its indebtedness and its resources, should be made known with accuracy; and I desire to communicate the facts to the Legislature and the people of the State in my next message. Will you undertake to investigate the matter in my behalf?

Very truly yours, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Chairman, &c.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

SIR: In response to your note of Nov. 25, requesting me to investigate and report to you on the relation which exists between the indebtedness of the City and County of New-York and the resources available for the payment of such indebtedness, or the extent of the resources or property which may be fully regarded as constituting an adequate and inalienable security for the ultimate payment in principle and interest of such indebtedness, I have the honor to submit the following exhibit:

FUNDED DEBT.

By report furnished on request by Hon. A. H. GREEN, Controller, it appears that the funded debt—bearing five, six and seven per cent. interest—of the City and County of New-York, was on the 16th day of December, 1871, $87,371,808 51; and the assets of the sinking fund of the City and County—consisting of stocks and cash—available for the redemption of debt, were on the same day $20,137,093 02, thus making the present net funded debt of the City and County of New-York, $67,234,715 49.

FLOATING OR TEMPORARY DEBT.

The temporary or floating debt of the City and County of New-York—consisting of bonds issued in anticipation of receipts from assessments, arrears of interest, State taxes, unpaid warrants and the like—was on the 16th day of December, 1871, $28,259,071 35; or deducting cash on hand—$6,959,919 62 in the City and County Treasury.—$21,299,152 73.

In addition to the above, the Controller also reports claims already presented on unsettled accounts, to an estimated aggregate of about $6,000,000; which last included would make the total ascertained debt and "claims presented" of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th of December, 1871, $94,528,867 22.

PROSPECTIVE INDEBTEDNESS.

So much for the present aspect of the indebtedness of the City and County of New-York. In respect to the future, it is to be noted:

First—That much of the existing temporary and floating debt of the City and County of New-York, as above indicated—including an aggregate of assessment bonds issued in anticipation of tax receipts of $14,950,700—is redeemable from the collection of assessments, or arrears of taxes, and that a very considerable amount of these assessments and arrears is certain to be collected. And,

Second—That the City holds bonds and mortgages on account of sales of real estate to the amount of $1,132,893 26; the proceeds of which, when collected, are applicable for an increase of the sinking fund held for the redemption of the funded debt.

On the other hand, it is known that claims to a very considerable amount for services rendered and materials furnished to the several Departments of the City and County Government during the year 1871 and previously, are yet to be presented, and that the carrying out of such public works as are already in progress or are certain to be authorized, will also require further additional expenditures.

But in estimating the amount of these prospective requirements for expenditure, it should not be overlooked, that the amount of claims against the City which are yet to be presented is not likely to be in excess of the arrears of assessments and taxes yet to be collected; and, further, that the amount to be hereafter expended on account of public improvements cannot, with any regard for economy and moderation, ever prove disproportionate to the concurrent increase in the material resources of the City, arising from its certain and rapid increase in wealth, business and population.

So that, making every allowance for contingencies, or any immediate advances on account of public improvements, the total present liabilities of New-York City and County may be safely estimated as not in excess of $100,000,000; and further, that the ratio which the liabilities of the City and County at present sustain to their assets and resources, are not likely to be changed for the worse in the future; certainly not if the safeguards against corruption and extravagant expenditure, suggested by recent experience, are by the Legislature authorized and provided.

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN AUGMENTING THE SOURCES OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

As bearing upon the question of future municipal liabilities, on account of expenditures for public improvements, it is interesting to note the result which has followed one of the largest single items of expenditure authorized by the City for such purpose, and which, at the time of its inception, was denounced by many as a measure of indefensible extravagance. We refer to the expenditures incurred by reason of the construction of the "Central Park," the cost of which, up to 1869, is returned at $10,463,965.

Now, an examination of all the facts pertaining to this expenditure will show that, so far from its having been a burden upon the City Treasury, it has really proved a direct and important source of revenue. Thus, in 1856, before the Park was commenced, the total valuation of real estate for taxation in the three wards around the Park, the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second, was $26,429,566; but in 1866, when the Park had been practically completed, the valuation of the same property for assessment was returned at $80,070,415, an increase in ten years of $53,640,850. And further, the revenue received by taxation on this increased valuation was sufficient in 1870 to not only pay the interest on all the bonds of the City issued for the Park purchase and construction, but actually afforded a surplus of over *three millions of dollars*; or a sum sufficient, if used as a sinking fund, to pay the entire principal and interest of the cost of the Park in less time than the Park was in the course of construction.

ASSETS AND RESOURCES.

The maximum of the liabilities of the City and County, on account of indebtedness, having been thus estimated, we come next to the no less important consideration of the assets and resources available for the payment of such indebtedness, or the real tangible property which may be properly regarded in the nature of security or guarantee for the payment of such obligations of indebtedness as the City and County of New-York may have lawfully issued.

Any valuation of the public property of the City must from necessity be very indefinite, inasmuch as many of the items which would be included in any inventory—as the streets, sewers, lamps, public monuments and the like—are not susceptible of a money valuation, and if attached would be practically of no benefit in the hands of a City creditor; but apart from these, it cannot be doubted that the value of the lands and buildings, wharves, water, ferry and market rights in possession of the City and County, and which can be readily convertible in open market into a money equivalent, is in excess of every present Municipal or County indebtedness.

The valuation of the public property of the City of New-York, given by the Mayor in an official communication to the Board of Supervisors, Aug. 16, 1871, was $242,985,499.

In this valuation were comprised the following items:

Markets	$4,267,374
Sundry lots of land	2,719,307
Wharfs and piers	13,322,433
Public parks and squares	106,416,460
Total	$126,725,574

Next to the so-called public property of the City and County, the property most readily available for attachment and levy in case of a default in the payment of the principal or interest of the City's indebtedness, is the real estate of the City and County, the revenue derived from the assessment and taxation of which constitutes also the main element and strength of its municipal credit.

The valuation of this class of property for the year 1871, as returned by the Commissioners of Taxes and confirmed by the Board of Supervisors, was $769,306,410. But it ought to be clearly understood that this valuation for tax purposes does not represent any fair valuation of the property assessed, or even an approximation thereto, and in great part for the following reasons:

The taxation required to defray the expenditures of the State as a whole, is apportioned to the several counties of the State, according to their property valuation; and hence there has been for years, and is now, a strife between the different Boards of County Officials, to run down the valuation of property to the very lowest practical figure, in order to divert as large a proportion of the State taxation as possible from themselves, and throw it upon their neighbors; and as some of the counties in the interior of the State have been so successful in doing this, as to actually reduce their valuation to thirty, twenty and even a smaller proportion of the real and true value of the property assessed, a similar course of procedure has been forced upon the tax officials of New-York, as a matter of necessity and local protection. And thus it has come about that instead of the returned assessment valuation of $769,306,410 for 1871-2 representing the true market value of the real estate of the City and County of New-York, in private ownership, it does not in all probability represent more than forty per cent. of such true value; an estimate which instead of being a conjecture, is based on a large amount of evidence, recently collected by an expert for the Board of Commissioners for revising the laws of the State relative to taxation.

The conclusion, therefore, seems warranted that the value of the real estate of the City of New-York—public and private—which may be fairly regarded as an available security for the liquidation of City and County debts, cannot be less than *two thousand million of dollars*, on which the present debt, as above estimated, namely $100,000,000, would be equivalent to a mortgage of five per cent.

In this estimate it will be observed that no account has been taken of the valuation of the personal property owned or held by citizens of the City or County of New-York. The amount of such property valued and assessed for the year 1871-2 was $306,947,223. The investigations of the State Commissioners lead, however, to the conclusion that this amount does not represent so much as *twenty* per cent. of the real value of this description of property concentrated in the City of New-York; or in other words, that the true value of the personal property of New-York City, cannot be estimated at less than *fifteen hundred millions*.

Much of this property, it must be acknowledged, can never be reached for assessment purposes by any law which the ingenuity of man can devise, or which any civilized people would tolerate in respect to execution, but whether returned for assessment or not, it nevertheless exists, and by increasing the ability to pay, operates to decrease the real burden of taxation imposed on other property of a more tangible and accessible character.

It is also to be noted that, if the new plan of assessing personal property recommended by the State Board of Commissioners, and which is to be presented this Winter to the Legislature in the form of a definite code, is adopted, namely, of doing away with the direct assessment of individuals for personal property, and substituting, therefor, as an equivalent the assessment of individuals on a valuation of three times the rent or rental value of the premises by them occupied, the amount or equivalent of such property returned for assessment and taxation will be very greatly increased; and the financial resources of the City be thereby correspondingly augmented.

INCREASE OF NEW-YORK IN POPULATION AND WEALTH.

In estimating the prospective ability of the City of New-York to sustain and liquidate indebtedness, the recent and prospective increase of the City in population and wealth constitutes an element of not a little importance. Thus, from 1820 to the year preceding the outbreak of the civil war, 1860, the average rate of increase for each successive period of five years was twenty-eight per cent: a continuous rate of growth, probably without precedent in any country. During the period of the war, or from 1860 to 1865, the population of the City decreased nine and three-quarters per cent. Since 1865, or during the five years from 1865 to 1870 inclusive, the gain in population was twenty-six and three-quarters per cent.; thus indicating that the average rate of increase experienced prior to 1860 was again likely to be approximated.

The increase in the valuation of the property of the City and County for assessment purposes, during the ten years from 1860 to 1870, was 82½ per cent.

The present increase in the value of the real estate of the whole City for assessment purposes, is estimated by experts to average about five per cent. per annum.

RELATION OF TAXATION TO POPULATION AND PROPERTY.

It is also interesting to note the relation which taxation sustains to population and property in New-York and some of the other leading cities of the country. The following data are derived from the most authentic sources:

City of New-York—Population 1870, 952,292; aggregate State, City, County and school taxes, 1870, $25,403,859; special taxes, as estimated by officials, $2,000,000; total taxation, $27,403,859. Taxation *per capita*, $29.08.

Boston—Population, 1870, 250,526, aggregate of all taxation, 1870, $9,050,420; taxation *per capita* $36.

Chicago—Population, 1870, 298,977; total taxation, general and special, 1870, $9,256,333; taxation *per capita*, $30.

But as in the opinion of some experts, the burdens of taxation in any community are properly represented by the relation which the aggregate of the annual levy of taxes sustains to the value of property assessed, attention is further asked to the following comparisons:

In Boston and Philadelphia real estate is returned for assessment at nearly its full marketable value. On this basis the relation of taxation to real estate valuation in these two cities would be as follows: Boston real estate valuation, 1870, $365,593,100; aggregate taxation, 1870, $9,050,420; ratio of taxation to real property valuation, 1 to 40.

Philadelphia—Real estate valuation, 1871, $491,844,096; aggregate taxation, 1871, $9,026,753; ratio of taxation to real property valuation 1 to 54.

Cincinnati—Real estate valuation as made anew for 1871, $123,427,888; aggregate taxation, 1871, $4,004,035; ratio of taxation to real property valuation, 1 to 30.

In the City of New-York, on the other hand, on valuation of real estate acknowledged to be only about 40 per cent. of the real property, the ratio of aggregate taxation to real property valuation would have been in 1870, as 1 to 27; but if the valuation of the real estate of New-York were advanced in proportion to the value taken for assessment purposes in Boston and Philadelphia, the ratio instead of being as 1 to 27, would be much more favorable than in either of the cities above mentioned, or in the approximative ratio of at least 1 to 65.

It is therefore evident that in comparison with the actual accumulated and tangible wealth of the City of New-York, any liability, on account of indebtedness, which the City has as yet incurred, or is prospectively likely to incur, is very insignificant; and, with a reasonably honest, efficient and economical Government, such as public opinion and legislative authority, guided by recent experiences, seems certain to compel, there can be no good reason why the interest-bearing debt obligations of the City should not be regarded as the most desirable of investments. I am yours, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
Chairman Board of Commissioners for revision of the laws of the State of New-York relating to assessment and collection of taxes.

To Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor of the State of New-York.

I have also received a letter, dated 29th December, 1871, from Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, in which he says:

"Immediate legislation is essential for the maintenance of the credit of the City by the meeting of the obligations maturing early in January and to make provision for past claims which are due and which are of pressing importance. Equally important is prompt legislation to make provision for the maintenance of the Government of 1872.

As the law appears now, (chap. 583, sec. 3 of 1871,) no authority exists to make appropriations until May next, leaving the four first months of the year 1872 without any provision by which payments of necessary expenses for these months can be made."

I respectfully ask your immediate attention to those suggestions, and such early legislation with reference to them as may be necessary and proper.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

THE CONTROLLER'S MEMORIAL.

Mr. Green Wants Funds—How the City Moneys were Squandered—Necessity for Immediate Legislative Action.

The following is the memorial addressed to the State Legislature, by Controller GREEN, relative to the New-York City finances:

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The memorial of the Controller of the City of New-York respectfully showeth: That, shortly after assuming the duties of the office of such Controller it became apparent that the expenditures of the City and County Governments during the first eight months of the present year amounted to nearly, if not quite as much as the whole sum authorized to be expended for the whole year, and that engagements had been entered into by the various Departments of these Governments that will require large sums for their liquidation. Many of the Departments are largely in arrears for their current expenses for salaries and wages, for maintenance of almshouses, and for other demands of an urgent character. The creditors of the City are pressing for payment. There are no means in the Treasury to meet their demands, and no lawful authority exists to provide the means for them. A statement of the affairs of the Finance Department, on the 16th day of December, 1871, is hereby appended, showing the total funded and floating debt at that date to be $94,533,867 22. A comparison with previous years shows that the interest-bearing debt of the City and County was increased during the year 1869 in the sum of $13,834,621 42; during the year 1870, $25,449,394 29; during the year 1871, $17,666,662. The revenue bonds and the interest thereon amount to the sum of $6,617,916 30, mature on the 15th day of the present month, to provide for the payment of a considerable part of which immediate legislation is necessary. The already large amount of interest-bearing debt will unavoidably be increased by the settlement and payment of claims for arrears of indebtedness of various classes, and also by the carrying on of numerous works already authorized by the Legislature, and now in progress. The undersigned further respectfully represents that there appears to be no legislative authority to make the necessary appropriations of money for the first four months of the present year, and that any delay in making any such provision will result in very grave embarrassments. Several contractors with the City, having large numbers of men in their employ, are embarrassed in the progress of their work by reason, among other things, of the omission on the part of City officers to take the necessary steps to make the contracts strictly and technically conform to the terms of the law. In these cases, where the contracts are made in good faith and free from the suspicion of fraud, the undersigned would recommend such legislation as will enable the contractors to carry out their work and to procure prompt payment therefor. Moneys have been generously advanced by several of the banks and insurance companies of the City to pay the wages of laboring men and the employes of the Fire Department, and for other necessary purposes, and the undersigned would respectfully suggest that provision be made for the reimbursement of these advances. With all these demands upon the Treasury, the undersigned entertains no doubt that, under the influence of proper legislation, the expenses of the several Departments may be very largely reduced without either diminishing the public comfort or convenience, and that the resources of the City of New-York are fully adequate to meet all its engagements and to carry on the important public works now in progress. The undersigned respectfully represents to your honorable body the urgent necessity of immediate legislative provisions for the support of the Government of the City; for the reduction of the expenses of its administration and the preservation of its credit. These provisions may now, if your honorable body approve, be of a temporary character such as will meet existing important and pressing exigencies, until your honorable body shall have matured the more comprehensive and permanent measures that are essential for the future welfare of the City.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

Appended to the memorial is the statement of the financial condition of the City and County on the 16th of December, which has already been published.

STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Controller—Statement of the Debt—Interesting Statistics.

The following is the detailed statement of the State's finances, its debt and resources, as made by Controller ASHER P. NICHOLS to the Legislature:

DEBT.

On the 30th September, 1870, the total funded debt was $38,641,606 40, classified as follows:

General Fund	$4,040,026 40	Canal	11,966,580 00
Contingent	68,000 00	Bounty	22,567,000 00
Total			$38,641,606 40

On the 30th September, 1871, the total funded debt was $38,121,606 40, classified as follows:

General Fund	$4,040,026 40	Canal	$11,966,580 00
Contingent	68,000 00	Bounty	22,047,000 00
Total			38,121,606 40

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1871, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds at that date:

	Debt on the 30th September, 1871.	Balances of the sinking funds on the 30th Sept., 1871.	Balance of debt after applying sk'g. funds.
General fund	$4,040,026 40	*$1,805,744 29	$2,234,282 11
Contingent	68,000 00	19,139 89	48,860 11
Canal	11,966,580 00	1,654,226 27	10,312,353 73
Bounty	22,047,000 00	†5,159,793 43	16,887,206 57
Total	$38,121,606 40	$8,638,903 88	$29,482,702 52

The State debt on the 30th September, 1870, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds, amounted to	$32,409,144 26
On the 30th September, 1871, to	29,482,702 52
Showing a reduction of	$2,926,441 74

GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The following statement gives the items of the General Fund Debt on the 30th September, 1871, and they are presented more in detail in the tables of the appendix accompanying this report:

Astor stock, chapter 302, Laws of 1827, and chapter 86, Laws of 1832	$561,500 00
Deficiency loans under chapter 216, Laws of 1848	3,237,887 77
Controller's bonds	66,443 76
Indian annuities	122,694 87
Not paying interest	51,500 00
Total	$4,040,026 40

The principal of the debt is payable as follows:

On demand	$30,443 76	1878	$800,000 00
1875	900,000 00	At pleasure	2,258,082 64
Paying interest			$3,988,526 40
Not paying interest			51,500 00
Total			$4,040,026 40

* Includes $981,588 68 received since the close of the fiscal year.

† Deducting interest accrued to Oct. 1, 1871, payable Jan. 1, 1872.

GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

The following statement gives the receipts and payments on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1871:

Receipts, viz.:

Balance in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1870	$439,001 13	
Received from surplus canal revenues	569,974 61	
Transferred from the General Fund, for interest or money in the Treasury, during the year	43,552 78	
		$1,052,528 52

Payments, viz.:

Interest on General Funt Debt	$211,440 45	
Premium on coin to interest on debt	9,129 10	
Indian annuities	7,361 66	
Premium on coin to pay annuities	441 66	
		228,372 91
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1871		$824,155 61

The contribution to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1871, under section 2, article 7, of the Constitution, amounting to $981,588 68, and since paid in, makes the actual balance as of that day, $1,805,744 29. This contribution, it will be seen, was $411,614 07 more than in the previous year, but still $518,411 32 less than the contribution contemplated by section 2, article 7. Another year, it is believed the contribution will come up to the full constitutional measure.

CANAL DEBT AND CANAL REVENUES.

The aggregate of the Canal Debt on the 30th day of September, 1870, was $11,966,580, with an aggregate unapplied balance of Sinking Funds of $2,149,884 61, leaving the real balance unprovided for of $9,816,695 39.

On the 30th day of September, 1871, the account stood as follows:

Aggregate debt	$11,966,580 00
Aggregate of Sinking Funds	1,654,226 27
Real balance unprovided for	$10,312,353 73

The following statement of the Canal Debt, Sept. 30, 1871, classifies it in reference to the constitutional provisions for its payment, and shows the amount redeemable each year and the rate of interest:

CANAL DEBT.

(Under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution.)

Stock not bearing interest		$160 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
Six per cent 1st July, 1837	$160 00	
Stock bearing 5 per cent. interest		1,106,420 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
Five per cent. 1st of January, 1874	1,106,320 00	
Total canal debt under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution		$1,106,580 00
Of which there pays no interest		160 00
Canal debt, under section 1, paying interest		$1,106,420 00

(Under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution.)

Stock bearing 6 per cent. interest		$7,497,500 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
6 per cent. July 1, 1872	$1,562,900 00	
6 per cent. Jan. 1, 1873	847,500 00	
6 per cent. July 1, 1873	1,013,500 00	
6 per cent. Nov. 1, 1873	1,974,600 00	
6 per cent. Oct. 1, 1884	2,099,000 00	
	$7,497,500 00	

For Payment of Canal Revenue Certificates.

Stock bearing 6 per cent. interest		$1,314,500 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
6 per cent. 1st of July, 1873	$1,314,500 00	
Stock bearing 6 per cent. interest		473,000 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
6 per cent. 1st October, 1875	473,000 00	
Total canal debt under section 3, paying interest		$9,285,000 00

(Under article 7, section 12, of the Constitution.)

For the payment of the floating debt:

Stock bearing 6 per cent. interest		$1,575,000 00
Redeemable as follows, viz.:		
6 per cent. 1st July, 1872	$695,000 00	
6 per cent. 1st December, 1877	880,000 00	
Total canal debt under section 12, paying interest		$1,575,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT OF THE CANAL DEBT PAYING INTEREST ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Under article 7, section 1, of the Constitution	$1,106,420 00
Under article 7, section 3, of the Constitution	9,285,000 00
Under article 7, section 12, of the Constitution	1,575,000 00
Total	$11,966,420 00

Amounts in Sinking Fund, Sept. 30, 1871:

Under section 1, article 7	$1,133,591 56
Under section 12, article 7	877,401 36
Total	$2,010,992 92
Less overdraft on Sinking Fund under article 7, section 3, to pay interest	356,766 65
	$1,654,226 27

The tolls collected for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, were	$3,080,893 57
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, they were	2,813,686 29
A falling off of	$267,207 28
The receipts from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, were	$3,107,138 00
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, they were	2,842,549 94
A falling off of	$264,588 06
The expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, were	$2,537,164 29
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, they were	1,860,961 26
A falling off of	$676,203 03
The net revenues for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, were	$569,974 61
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, they were	981,588 68
An increase of	$411,614 07

This result stands in gratifying contrast with that of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1870. Then

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

An Excessively Long but Interesting Document.

Review of State Affairs, Past and Present.

Gov. Hoffman's Views on the Ring Fraud Disclosures.

Outline of a New Charter for New-York City.

Demands for Reform in the Canals and Prisons.

General Recommendations for Legislative Consideration.

The following is a concise synopsis of the Governor's message, embracing all of its principal points:

STATE DEBT.

The unpaid principal of the war bounty debt was, on the 30th of September last, $16,887,206 57. This portion of our debt will, by annual tax, be paid in full in about five years. The residue of the State debt, which amounts to $12,595,495 95, was contracted before the war, in gold, and the honor of the State and good faith demand that it shall be paid, both principal and interest, in gold coin. It is to be paid (except $48,860 11 loan of credit to the Long Island Railroad) out of revenues pledged for the purpose, and not by taxation, unless the sinking funds shall prove insufficient. Of this last-mentioned species of debt $2,257,900 of principal will be due on the 1st of July next, and $847,500 of principal on the 1st of January, 1873. There will be no difficulty in obtaining the means of meeting these payments, on the credit of the sinking funds. The entire State debt was, on the 30th of September last, $29,482,702 52, the amount of principal paid in last year being $2,926,441 74.

TAXES.

The State tax levied the past year is five mills and seventy-nine one hundred and twentieths of a mill. Of this tax, two mills were required for the annual payment on the war bounty debt, one mill and a quarter for the support of the public schools, three-eighths of a mill to meet payments for work on the new Capitol, seventy-nine one hundred and twentieths of a mill for canals, and one mill and three eighths of a mill for general purposes. The total yield of the State tax is $11,613,943 61.

NEW CAPITOL.

The new Capitol Commissioners report that of the $650,000 appropriated by the Legislature, they have expended $343,631 31 up to the 22d day of November last, making about $2,000,000 thus far expended on construction, independent of $650,000 paid for land.

SALT SPRINGS.

The quantity of salt from the Onondaga Salt Springs, inspected during the last fiscal year, was 8,579,193 bushels. This shows a decrease of production, compared with the previous year, of 272,054 bushels. The net revenue to the State has been $26,656 79, which is $7,254 28 less than that of the previous year.

BANKS.

On the 1st of October last sixty-nine banks were doing business under the Banking law of this State. Forty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars in circulating notes have been destroyed by the Department. Twelve banks have been credited with $64,725 lost circulation. The amount of circulation outstanding was, on the 1st of October last, $2,141,435 50. Of this, $1,383,525 is secured by stocks, mortgages and cash.

SAVINGS BANKS.

There were on the 1st of July last 143 savings banks in the State, with aggregate assets of $266,253,594. These assets may now be estimated at $280,000,000. Attention is directed to the necessity of caution in the enactment of charters for savings banks. Some failures have occurred among this class of institutions during the past year. Being intended to induce saving habits among those of small means, by enabling them to obtain interest on the sums which they can, from time to time, lay aside from their daily earnings, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide in their charters every possible safeguard for the protection of the depositors. The object kept in view should be security more than high interest. The Governor recommends the propriety of restricting, by a general law, applicable to all savings banks, the amount which may be held on deposit for any one depositor, to a moderate sum. Those who deal in large amounts are usually capable of providing investments for themselves. The tendency of late years to careless legislation in respect to savings banks and other moneyed incorporations, is shown by the fact that during the past three years sixty-eight bills for savings banks and other moneyed institutions under various names have been vetoed.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department was, on the 1st day of December, 1871, as follows:

New-York joint stock fire insurance companies	84
New-York mutual insurance companies	10
New-York marine insurance companies	9
New-York life insurance companies	40
Fire insurance companies of other States	53
Marine insurance companies of other States	2
Life insurance companies of other States	30
Casualty insurance companies of other States	3
Foreign insurance companies	7
Total	238

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Department for the protection of policy-holders of life and casualty insurance companies of this State and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, was $8,051,185, as follows:

For protection of policy-holders in life companies of this State	$4,104,026
For protection of registered policy-holders	2,312,859
For protection of casualty policy-holders	4,000
For protection of fire policy-holders in foreign companies	1,300,000
For protection of life policy-holders in foreign companies	300,000
Total deposit	$8,051,185

It is estimated that the fire at Chicago will call for over $20,000,000 from companies organized under the laws of this State, not including those of other States and countries located in this State.

EDUCATION.

The following statistics have been furnished by the Department of Public Instruction for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1871:

Number of children attending public schools	1,027,080
Total receipts, including balance on hand Sept. 30, 1870	$10,658,576 87
Total expenditures	9,486,356 27
Teachers' wages	6,073,377 51
School-houses, repairs and furniture	1,587,276 29
Value of school-houses and sites	23,012,201 00
Number of persons attending normal schools	5,129
Total number of school-houses	11,721
Number of teachers employed	27,838

The most liberal legislative encouragement is asked for the schools.

STATE PRISONS.

The condition of our prisons is not satisfactory. Improvement can be secured only by amending the Constitution, concentrating in sponsibility for their management. More than 800 applications for pardon or commutation have been made during the year. Eighty-four pardons, twenty-nine commutations and five reprieves were granted.

STATE MILITIA.

The State Militia, or "National Guard," numbers about 24,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. This valuable force, essential to the security of public order, ought to be generously sustained by the Legislature. A contract has been made for supplying the force with breech-loading rifles. The Adjutant-General has made very satisfactory progress in obtaining the adjustment and allowance of claims of the State against the General Government for expenditures in the late war. At the time he came into office the balance of the claims unsettled was $932,132 82, of which it had been estimated not more than fifty per cent. could be recovered, owing to informalities and irregularities. There has been recovered already the sum of $622,279 10, with the prospect of an early adjustment of the whole balance left unsettled on the 1st of January, 1869. Additional claims to the amount of $364,107 07 have already been presented to the Treasury Department, and others to about the same amount will very soon be ready.

THE QUARANTINE.

During the past year, 227 vessels arriving at New-York have been quarantined on account of sickness on board. Upon these vessels, at their port of departure, on the passage, and after their arrival at Quarantine, there were 729 cases of contagious and infectious diseases and 109 deaths. During the quarantine season, from the first of April to the first of November, 466 vessels, arriving from ports infected with yellow fever, were detained for observation. During that period 542 vessels from suspected ports were examined at Lower Quarantine, and placed under observation from two to five days. These constitute the total number of vessels detained during the year beyond the time actually necessary for examination. During the past year there arrived 147 vessels, having on board 80,428 persons who were exposed to this disease during the passage. The number of cases of small-pox reported was 342, of which 293 were taken to hospital from Quarantine. These facts demonstrate the necessity for a thorough administration of quarantine laws. The immunity which the City and State of New-York have enjoyed during the past year from the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases from abroad may justly be ascribed to the precautions adopted. There have been for many years, and under all administrations, complaints in the Press against the Health Officer, and also against the Harbor-masters of the port of New-York. No proof has been adduced of maladministration on the part of the present officers.

It is recommended that the Governor be empowered to appoint the Health Officer and Harbor-Masters, including the Captain of the Port, without the consent of the Senate; and to remove them or any of them at pleasure. A prompt remedy would then be provided against abuses without the delay incident to a formal investigation.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of arrivals of immigrants at New-York this year is 229,000, an increase over last year of 17,000.

CANALS.

The surplus revenues of the canals for the past year have been nearly double those of the previous year, although, for four months of the year 1870, the former higher rates of toll prevailed; the contribution to the sinking fund for the fiscal year ending 30th of September last being $981,588 68, against $569,974 61 contributed the year before. The policy of low tolls, which, when first recommended, met with strong opposition, is now, by general consent, admitted to be wise. The season of navigation of 1871 was fifteen days shorter than that of 1870, yet there was an increase of tolls to the extent of $487,729 78.

The suggestion is made that in view of the several treaties made between the United States and foreign governments, in respect to naturalization and expatriation, whether it would not be wise to remove all disabilities of aliens relating to the acquisition, possession and transmission of real estate. In several of the States of the Union these disabilities no longer exist, and in England they were removed by statute passed May 12, 1870.

Attention is called to the subject of alleged abuses under the referee system in our Courts, with a view to providing a remedy, by law, for such abuses as may be found to exist, and prompt action is recommended.

DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

Allusion is made to the hardships and injustice frequently inflicted upon persons who are detained as witnesses to the commission of crime. The law should provide that no person shall be detained in prison as a witness in criminal cases beyond a specified time, and that, if the trial be postponed beyond that time on motion of the prisoner, it shall be only on condition of his consenting that the testimony of the witness may be taken *de bene esse*, as in civil cases. Recommendation is made for the third time that power be conferred upon the Oyer and Terminer, or upon the Supreme Court at General Term, to grant new trials upon the merits, or upon newly-discovered evidence, in cases of conviction before the Oyer and Terminer. The Courts of Sessions, which are inferior tribunals, have this power in cases of conviction before them. A person wrongfully convicted in the Oyer and Terminer, no matter how clear his innocence may be shown by newly-discovered evidence, has no remedy save a pardon from the Executive.

THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

A revision of the laws relating to the insane is also suggested. Now, any two Justices of the Peace, upon the certificate of two physicians, may deprive a man of his liberty on the ground of lunacy, and order him to be confined in a lunatic asylum. Private lunatic asylums should be brought under some system of licensing by the public authorities.

THE LAW ON HOMICIDES.

For the fourth time, an amendment of the laws relating to murder is recommended. Instances of homicide occur where the intent to take life is proved, but where the facts are such that the jury are unwilling to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, because the peculiar facts do not warrant the extreme penalty of death. They cannot, under our present statutes, define the case as one of murder in the second degree. They, therefore, either acquit or render a verdict of manslaughter in the third or fourth degree, although conscious that the light penalty awarded to these degrees is inadequate. The maximum punishment for manslaughter in the third degree should be made much greater.

The abuse of delaying financial or supply bills is alluded to, and a demand for correction made.

The immediate repeal of the General Town Bonding act is recommended as important to the general welfare of the people.

TAX REVISION.

Under the provisions of a joint resolution of the Legislature, passed April 25, 1870, DAVID A. WELLS, GEORGE W. CUYLER, and EDWIN DODGE were appointed a Commission "to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes," which Commission, in the discharge of its duties, presented a report in February, 1871. The report was important and exhaustive in its character, and novel in its suggestions. The system recommended by the Commissioners, and of which an outline code has been already submitted to the Legislature, is substantially as follows:

First—To tax real estate in like manner as under existing laws; provisions for enforcing valuation according to a common and well-defined but moderate standard, being at the same time prescribed. It is understood that the Commissioners favor the creation of an office, whose incumbent shall be especially charged with the enforcement of the laws relative to taxation, and be invested with all necessary powers for accomplishing such object, and insuring, so far as possible, equity and uniformity.

Second—To tax moneyed corporations of the State in conformity with existing laws.

Third—All experience, and especially the experience of New-York, shows that the attempt to tax, directly, property other than such as is embraced under the two before enumerated classes, affords little revenue; it fails in execution, and is certain to yield less of revenue in the future than in the past; and, above all, it discriminates against the industry of New-York in comparison with other States. The Commissioners propose as a substitute and equivalent for all such defective taxation, to tax the occupier, be he owner or tenant, of any and every building used as a dwelling, or for any other purpose, on a valuation of three times the rental or rental value of the premises occupied; but not including under such assessment any land except such as the building stands on, or is essential for access thereto.

All property not embraced under one of these provisions, as above stated, is to be exempt from taxation.

The Commissioners allege, in regard to their proposed new system, that, under the first and second provisions, nearly all the property now subject to taxation will be embraced; and that, under the third provision, property additional, or rather ability to contribute to the expenses of the State, commensurate to the protection which the State accords to the person assessed, will be embraced to the extent of from $500,000,000 to $700,000,000; thus reducing the rate of taxation all over the State, and especially relieving the labor and capital invested in agricultural and manufacturing industries, and in shipping, which it ought to be the object of the State especially to favor.

STREET PROCESSIONS.

The subject of the regulation and control of processions in public streets has been made one of special interest by unhappy occurrences in the City of New-York in July last. The occupation of the public streets by bodies of men for the purpose of civic as well as military processions has been permitted under a custom so long established that it has come to be looked upon as a common right. It has been the practice of New-York City to afford them protection by the presence and escort of part of the Police force, without reference to the occurrences which the demonstrations were designed to celebrate, or to the race, color or sentiments, political or religious, of those engaged in them. This right of procession has been considered to be established by custom as firmly as the right of free discussion and as is the right of the people "peaceably to assemble" by the Constitution of the United States, and may be regarded, in some sense, as a practical exercise of those rights.

Alluding to the July riot and the causes which led to it, the Governor says:

"My duty, then, was plain, to wit, to sustain, by the whole power of the State, the local authorities in repressing threatened disturbances, and by so doing, to assert the equal rights of all citizens. The loss of life that ensued from the use of military force is a matter for great regret. It is clear, however, that whatever may be the cost, the rights and privileges of all classes of men must be alike protected, or none are safe; and that the prohibition of a procession representing one class of sentiment today, upon the demand of its opponents, or otherwise, would be taken as a precedent for interference, on another occasion, with one representing the opposite views, to the constantly recurring disturbance of the public peace, and to the abridgment of the privileges of all. Whatever laws may be passed on the subject should secure equal privileges to all men of whatever religion, of whatever politics, of whatever race, color or creed."

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The passage of a joint resolution is suggested requesting the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress to use their efforts to have the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, to-wit:

"After the adoption of this amendment Senators from each State shall be chosen by the people of the several States, and not by the Legislatures thereof. Whenever the term of a Senator is about to expire his successor shall be chosen by the people of his State at the general election for members of the House of Representatives in such State occurring next previous to the expiration of such term; and whenever a vacancy shall happen, otherwise than by expiration of term, such vacancy shall be filled at the first general election for members of the House of Representatives which shall take place in the State in whose representation in the Senate the vacancy shall have happened, not less than three months after the vacancy shall have occurred, and in the meantime the Governor of the State may make a temporary appointment of Senator until the expiration of one month after the election at which the vacancy shall be permanently filled."

In the opinion of the Executive the people are quite as capable of electing a Senator by their own direct vote as they are of electing a Governor; and there is no need of delegating the important power of choosing a Senator of the United States to any electoral body.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The recent exposure of great wrongs in the administration of the local Government of the City of New-York has aroused public attention, to an extraordinary but wholesome extent, to the necessity of a reform in the conduct of public affairs. In that City especially, the people have spoken in a way which must not be misinterpreted. They demand an improvement in the condition of their local Government through legislation, which shall have in view neither party nor personal ends, but the permanent general good. For many years the City had not had a charter under which it was possible for its people, even if they had been willing to attend to their own interests, to have secured an efficient and faithful local government. At one time governed under local laws which failed to fix responsibility anywhere, at other times under varied, disconnected and irresponsible commissions, created to enable minorities in the City to exert political control; confusion, mismanagement and extravagance were apparent to every one, but the responsible authors thereof were concealed under the complicated machinery which was unwisely substituted for a simple government of the people.

During the the session of 1870 the present New-York Charter was enacted. It received very extensive favor from the Press, and passed by a nearly unanimous vote of both Houses of the Legislature; another form of charter, submitted to them previously at the same session, having been, by a decided vote, rejected. As a whole, the charter adopted was a great improvement on the then existing condition of things. It was a first step in reform, casting aside, as it did, a very vicious system of government, the evils of which had long been manifest to many, and are now manifest to all. The chief defect of the present charter is in recognizing the mistaken doctrine of the Congressional Tenure-of-office law, whereby a subordinate in administrative duties is made independent of the appointing power, instead of being subject to summary removal by the chief executive officer for cause satisfactory to him.

A somewhat lengthened tenure of office in some Departments of the City Government, such as are created to carry out, or to administer some special work, may be, for many reasons, desirable; and is not objectionable, if the power be given to the Mayor to remove, for cause to be publicly assigned by him. The Parks of the City and the Croton Aqueduct have been thus administered from the beginning. All officers connected with the general administration of the City affairs, the Controller, the Counsel to the Corporation, the Chamberlain and others should be appointed by the Mayor, with or without the consent of the Aldermen, be removable by him, and go out of office with him at the end of his term, as a matter of course. To require the consent of the Board of Aldermen to appointments leads to a division of responsibility and opens the way for bargains.

Though the charter was not all it should have been, it was the best that could then be obtained, and it promised relief from great and long-continued wrong, under which the people of the City had been suffering, and from a system of government, the abuses under which are now coming to light. The misconduct, recently exposed, was not a consequence from any of its provisions.

The responsibility for the wrong-doing, which has very justly aroused public indignation, does not rest so much upon the charter as upon individuals who held office in the City before the charter was passed, and took office also under it. The difficulty with the charter, in this connection, is that it provided no means for summary removal from office. The auditing of the alleged claims against the County Government to the extent of $6,000,000 and upward, to which the public attention has been chiefly directed, was made, not under the charter, but under a clause in the bill commonly called the New-York County tax-levy; a clause, perhaps not objectionable in itself, if the powers which it conferred had been faithfully and carefully executed. The annual Tax Levy of New-York should no more be made up by the Legislature than that of any other county. It has been the practice for many years to have the City Tax Levies passed upon by the Legislature, and this has been the occasion of great abuse, the estimates of the City authorities being almost always largely increased by the Legislature. One of the good results looked for from the enactment of the present charter and other laws passed at the same time, was the abolition of the practice of bringing the City Tax Levies into the Legislature.

The Governor does not allude to these facts because he would recommend retaining the present charter, but because they ought to be known and understood. Many of the provisions of this charter cannot, in his judgment, be improved upon, but it is under popular disfavor, and he recommends its repeal and the enactment of a new one in which all that is good of the old one may be retained, all that is evil rejected, and all that is defective remedied.

The people of the City have, by their recent concerted and intelligent action, proved their capacity to manage their own affairs, and to redress their own wrongs. They demand of the Legislature now, not a return to systems which have upon trial proved to be failures, but the establishment of the wisest and best form of a strictly local Government; the prominent features of which shall be executive power and responsibility in its Mayor, clear and well-defined accountability of all officials and frequent opportunities for the people to rid themselves of a local administration not faithful to their interests. It would not be wise for the State to take any part of the responsibility for the management of the local affairs of New-York City. It is the duty of the State to give to the City a good organic law, under which its people can manage their own affairs and protect their own interests, and then let them understand distinctly that success depends on their own willingness to attend to their public duties. If they will not give attention to their own affairs, no form of charter nor provision of law can secure to them good government. Municipal wrongs are not to be cured by the mere passage of a new law, however perfect in its structure; and it is certain that any charter framed to promote personal or partisan interests, will have, as it deserves to have, a brief existence.

A NEW CITY CHARTER.

New-York City needs a permanent charter, as well as a good one—one which cannot be nullified or substantially repealed by the surreptitious insertion of a clause in a tax levy, or some other bill, or even by a specific law, with any and every change in the persons composing the Legislature. The charter of a city of a million inhabitants should be as well considered, as permanent and almost as sacred as the constitution of a State. It should not only provide for the organization and conduct of the various departments of the local government, and clothe it with power to raise by annual tax the moneys necessary for its maintenance, but it should limit and restrict its power to create debts, except by the consent of its people, expressed in a formal and authoritative manner. In this respect it would be well if we could imitate, in part, at least, our own State Constitution, which, after providing sinking funds for the payment of existing debts, forbids the creation of any new indebtedness, except with the express consent of the people, for some single work or object to be specified in the law, which must provide also for a direct tax to pay the interest every year, and the principal in a specified period. This permanent character cannot, however, be secured to a charter without an amendment to our State Constitution.

In framing a new charter, now, the following points should be kept prominently in view:

First.—Fixing the responsibility for good administration of all City affairs upon the Mayor; and to this end giving him full power of appointment and removal of all heads of departments except the Police.

Second.—Giving the people an early opportunity for a new election of local officers.

Third.—Making the Mayor subject to removal by the Governor, for malfeasance in office or neglect of duty.

Fourth.—Providing for a Police Department, with three Commissioners, to be appointed as follows: one by the Mayor, one by the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one by the Chief Judge of the Superior Court, to be removable, any of them, as in the case of Sheriffs, by the Governor for cause. A Board thus constituted and so subject to removal would be, as it ought to be, a strictly local Board, subject to the same State supervision as Sheriffs, who are conservators of the peace in their respective counties, and as free as any Board could possibly be from the danger of improper personal or partisan influence.

Fifth.—Requiring full monthly publication of all receipts and expenditures, and of all bonds issued, and frequent publication also of all contracts, made by any department, with a statement of the general operations of each department and of their pay-rolls.

Sixth.—Concentrating the responsibility of those composing what may be termed the legislative branch of the City Government, by constituting this of only one board, a Board of Aldermen not too numerous, this Board, with the Mayor, acting as Supervisors, levying all taxes. A second Board is not necessary. The Common Council is not called upon to pass laws, but to manage the affairs of a corporation. To divide it into two Boards has the effect simply of scattering responsibility, weakening the sense of responsibility, and dividing the watchfulness of the public. Making the Board to consist of too many members will tend to the same evil results. If any plan can be devised for giving in the legislative branch of the City Government, by election, a just and proportionate representation to the minority, it would be a wholesome improvement. In carrying out such a purpose, great care must be exercised lest the choice of their representatives be, practically, taken out of the hands of the people, as in the instance of the late Board of Supervisors, which was the worst device of modern times in connection with local government. The candidates named by either party were sure of being returned. The proper purpose of minority representation is to secure to the minority the opportunity of being heard in the public counsels, without nullifying the rightful control of the majority or relieving it from its just responsibility.

Seventh.—Providing that there shall be no debt created except for some single work or object by authority of law, and also under an ordinance to be submitted to or approved by the people of the City; every ordinance and law authorizing a debt to contain a provision for the extinguishment of the same within a fixed period; or else, giving to the Mayor an absolute veto upon all ordinances creating or increasing the City debt. Upon all other ordinances his veto should not be overruled except by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen; and in the case of ordinances containing several items of appropriation of money, he should have power to veto some of them while approving others.

Eighth.—Giving compensation to all officers and appointees of the City Government by fixed salaries and not by fees.

Ninth.—Providing some well-defined, summary and effectual remedy in the courts for tax-payers against abuses of trust by municipal officers, with the right also given to them, under proper restrictions, to examine from time to time, the affairs of any of the departments.

Tenth.—Providing that the acceptance of any office in, under or connected with the State Government or the Federal Government shall vacate any office held by the same person in or under the Municipal government, and that no person shall hold more than one office, at the same time, in or under the Municipal Government.

These suggestions, although made with especial reference to New-York City, will apply generally to all large cities. City charters must, of necessity, according to population and circumstances, differ more or less in detail. What is needed in a city of a million of people, would not be required in one of fifty or a hundred thousand; and a general law aiming at entire uniformity in such charters is, in my judgment, not desirable. The people of any city, with a charter embracing the general provisions referred to, can, if they choose, keep up a simple, honest and efficient local government; and under such a charter, if they will frown down corruption among the seekers as well as the holders of office; if they will condemn the lavish expenditure of money before election to secure office as earnestly as the stealing of it afterward; if they will make those who ask their suffrages understand that the candidate who by money demoralizes the elector is as much a criminal as the representative who takes a bribe; if they will bear in mind that spasmodic reform movements work no permanent good, but that a persistent attention to public affairs, on their part, is necessary to insure a faithful administration by their representatives; they can secure all that is possible under any law or system of laws.

Simplicity is one great requisite in the charter of a city. Without it responsibility can never be clearly and unmistakably defined and fixed. All complicated schemes which aim to secure to the minority an equal or unequal portion of the executive and administrative offices of a municipality, and so to make it share with the majority the responsibility of government, will prove failures.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

At its last session the Legislature adopted concurrent resolutions proposing an amendment of the Constitution relative to bribery, and favorable action by the present body is asked, so that they may be submitted to the people for their approval at the next general election. The proposed amendment relates to the corrupt expenditure of money to influence electors in voting, and, if it shall be adopted, laws may be enacted which will, if rigidly enforced, tend to check an evil which has assumed proportions of great magnitude.

The fact that large sums of money are expended throughout the State at every election is well known. Much of it must be spent for corrupting the electors. In city and in country, men are nominated to office because they have been able to purchase a majority in nominating conventions in the first instance, and because it is known they can expend large sums, afterward, to promote their own election and that of their associates on the same ticket. Men not candidates, but who take an interest in public affairs, are called upon to contribute, and do contribute liberally toward securing party success. Individuals and parties are aided by moneyed corporations, who hope in this way to secure favorable legislation for their own interests, or to buy the countenance and support of the Government from which they receive their privileges. In this way the moneyed power of the country is brought in to control elections and secure to itself what it deems strength; but it does so at the risk of its own safety, for it thus debauches the moral sentiment of the community. The amendment submitted will enable the Legislature to deprive of the right of suffrage every one who shall be convicted of receiving a bribe for his vote or of bribing an elector; and to pass laws providing that any candidate guilty of bribing the electors shall be deprived of the office to which, at any election where he was guilty of this offense, he may have been chosen.

Little faith is expressed in the Registry laws to prevent fraud at the polls. They have been tried and have failed to prevent it. More frequent charges of fraud, and of frauds of a grosser character, have been made since Registry laws were put in operation than before. Many who have watched their working insist that they can be easily made, and have been made, a convenient cover for frauds, which, without them, could not have been committed. Upon principle, a Registry law, if any be passed, should apply to all parts of the State alike. Yet intelligent public opinion in the rural districts, among men of all parties, does not favor one there.

The complaints with regard to the late election in New-York and Brooklyn, made through the Press, are chiefly of false counting of ballots and false returns by inspectors of election. The general suspicion of the existence of such an evil is almost as injurious as the practice itself; our people, if led to believe that it is carried on extensively, will neglect to vote, and will lose their habit of submitting quietly to the result of an election. The crime is, under our form of government, one of the worst, in its nature and in its effects, and should be punished accordingly. It is a practice which, if persisted in, is more likely to overturn our Government than any open war that can be levied against it. Effectual laws against bribery of the electors and to take away an office obtained by bribery, thorough protection of the right of challenge on election day, severe penalties against miscounting of votes and against illegal voting, ought to suffice for the protection of the ballot, and will suffice if citizens, juries and public officers will do their duty.

PURITY OF LEGISLATION.

The people cannot be too fully awakened to the dangers inseparable from the growth of moneyed power in this country, whether wielded by individuals or corporations. It makes itself felt everywhere in our politics, and aims to control, and too often does control, legislation in Federal and State capitals. We cannot directly strike at it in other States, or at Washington, but we can begin at the capital of our own State, and set an example to others. There is a popular belief that much important legislation, in past years, here, has been influenced by the direct use of money. This belief is so general and wide-spread, that it is due to the people that there should be a prompt and thorough legislative inquiry to ascertain whether it is well-founded. If it be so, guilty men should be brought to justice under existing laws, if that is possible. If not, then proper laws should be passed to meet cases which may hereafter arise. The people will be slow to obey laws which, they believe, are enacted by a corrupt Legislature. Their demand today is not for municipal reform only, but for reform in every department of Government, State and Federal, in which abuses may be shown to exist. Authority, whether executive or legislative, to be cheerfully obeyed, must be respected and honored.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The present Constitution of the State is very defective as a frame-work of efficient republican government. In considering this subject, it must be borne in mind that the population of the State is now larger than that of the whole Union when the Constitution of the United States was put into operation, and that our State has, in fact, in the number of its people and the great interests protected by its laws, the proportions of a nation. It must also be remembered that the comfort, welfare and happiness of the people are affected in a very much greater degree by the laws of the State, and the manner of their enforcement, than by the operations of the General Government. The title to property and the rights of, and the restraints upon the owners of property, are regulated by State laws. The enforcement of business contracts of every nature are, in the main, in the hands of the State Courts. The detection and repression of crime are dependent, except in a few rare instances, upon the enactment of proper criminal laws by the State Legislature and their due enforcement. The order of the community is under the guardianship of State laws, and dependent upon State authorities for its preservation. The powers of our municipal Governments, whose action influences still more sensibly the peace and comfort of every man's home, are conferred and defined by the State Government. It is obvious, therefore, that it is a matter of transcendent importance to every citizen of this great Commonwealth, that it should possess a wisely-constructed frame-work of Government, adapted to secure the most wholesome legislation, the most efficient enforcement of law, the most faithful administration of its affairs, and an uninterrupted maintenance of order.

Instead of another Convention, the suggestion is made that a commission of thirty-two eminent citizens, to be made up by selection of an equal number from each of the two great political parties, would be as likely to work out a good result as a larger body.

Under the existing Constitution, the Executive Department of the State is not so organized as to insure the most efficient administration of affairs, and the most complete and direct responsibility. The duty of the chief executive officer, the Governor, is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. It is obvious that, in the selection of the subordinate officers upon whom, within their separate departments, the duty is devolved of executing the laws of the State and administering its affairs, the Chief Executive ought to have a controlling voice. The experience alike of public affairs and of private business prove the expediency of a single Executive. The laws and the rules under which public or private business is to be managed are to be carefully laid down, and precautions taken against their violation; but when, subject to these rules, and within their limits, the chief direction of affairs is given to one person, the best safeguard for faithful administration is provided by concentrating responsibility. The Governor ought to be held responsible for every branch of the actual administration of the State's affairs. Under our present Constitution, all the important departments are separated from his control. In the management of the finances of the State, of the canals, of the State Prisons, in the prosecution of crime, the Chief Executive of the State has not, as he should have, the directing power. In order that responsibility may be full, direct and unmistakably fixed, and that the people may always know who is to blame for any maladministration, all the heads of administrative departments should be subject to the supervision and the correcting power of the Governor. In this way responsibility for the due enforcement of the laws could be brought home, as it should be, directly to the Governor, upon whom the duty is devolved to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

On the Superintendent of Canals should be devolved all the duties now performed by the three Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer.

The management of the prisons of the State needs great reform which cannot be secured by a mere change of officers; the system is at fault.

It might be well that the State Treasurer, being the actual custodian of the public moneys, and perhaps the Superintendent of Public Instruction, should be appointed by joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature; but all other administrative officers of the State, in addition to those heretofore named, should be appointed by the Governor, with or without the consent of the Senate.

In the legislative department there is great need of providing additional safeguards against faulty and special legislation. For twenty years past the laws passed exceed an average of 500 a year; for the last six years they average over 800 a year, and it requires now two very bulky printed volumes of above 2,000 pages to record the acts of each session. There can be no necessity for this mass of legislation.

Provision ought to be made in the Constitution securing the actual reading of every proposed law on three separate days in each House, and forbidding any substitute for the full and free discussion which pertains to consideration of a bill in committee of the whole House.

The provision in the existing Constitution limiting the session of the Legislature to one hundred days has had no good practical effect. It has not lessened the amount of legislation; it has simply caused the members to act with the more haste. The restriction should be removed, and a fair annual salary be paid to Senators and Assemblymen. There is no true economy in withholding from public servants a just compensation for their labor.

As a better restraint upon undue prolongation of a session, power should be given to the Governor to prorogue the Legislature at any time after it shall have been in session for one hundred days.

The chief office of a Senate should be to review the action of the other House, to check and restrain improvident, hasty or unwise legislation. If the Senatorial term were made four or five years, and the State were divided into a small number of Senatorial districts, so as to throw the choice of Senator upon a large constituency, and the compensation made a fair one, when, no doubt, the ablest and most experienced of our public men would be found ready to apply themselves, in the Senate, to the important duty of securing good laws for the people.

In the Constitution of the House of Assembly no improvement is suggested except to abolish the single Assembly districts as now established, and allow every county to elect the whole number of Assemblymen to which it is entitled upon a general ticket.

There should be more specific constitutional restraints upon legislative power to grant special charters for private corporations; upon special legislation generally; upon legislative awards of extra compensation to claimants under contracts and otherwise; all of which tend greatly to encumber the statute-book, demoralize the Legislature, and deplete the Treasury.

The veto power needs to be made more effectual. Two-thirds of all the members elected to either House should be required to overrule a veto, and where a bill contains several items of appropriation of money, the Governor should be authorized to refuse his assent to one or more of the items, while approving of others.

Mindful of the fact that the majority of the Legislature and the Executive are of opposed political parties, I refrain from discussing questions connected with the administration of the Federal Government, upon which our opinions and views would widely differ; hoping that, in dealing with the home affairs of the State, we may be able to work together, earnestly and heartily, for the promotion of the general welfare of our people. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Sinking the Fourth-avenue Track—Meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform.

A regular meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue.

Mr. HOOPER C. VAN VOORST occupied the chair, and, on calling the meeting to order, stated that the business of the evening was to make arrangements for the attendance of the members of the Association at a great mass-meeting of all the different railroad reform associations to be held at East Side Association Hall, on Friday evening next, 5th inst. He stated the result of an interview with Mr. VANDERBILT by the Committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Association. The Commodore, he said, had assured the Committee that so soon as the various reform organizations had decided upon a common plan, and one pronounced practicable by competent engineers, he was ready to carry out their wishes and sink the track any distance that was deemed necessary for the interests and the convenience of the public. The mass-meeting of the various organizations on Friday evening was for the purpose of uniting in such plan as might be deemed necessary and be satisfactory to all parties.

Remarks were made by Mr. VAIL and other gentlemen identified with this reform movement, urging the importance of united action and the probability of the speedy success of their agitation of this important matter.

Resolutions in accordance with these views were unanimously adopted.

The Latest Suit Against Fisk and Gould—A Settlement.

The suit of CHARLES C. ALLEN against JAMES FISK, JR., and JAY GOULD, for false imprisonment, the facts of which have been published in the TIMES, has been settled by a compromise with the plaintiff. The suit, it will be remembered, was brought for $50,000 damages, the sum in which Mr. ALLEN felt aggrieved for an arrest, ordered by Judge DOWLING, on complaint of the defendants and his subsequent imprisonment by the same Judge in the Tombs, being released only after the furnishing of $5,000 bail. The charge, as has been stated in the TIMES, was perjury in the giving of testimony in a suit of Messrs. JOSLYN and BOSWYCK, growing out of the "Black Friday" gold operations. Mr. ALLEN'S case was one of peculiar hardship, and he would have long since made an effort to vindicate his character had it not been for the fact that Mr. MARRIN, his attorney, had some cases against the same parties involving a larger pecuniary interest, which it was deemed best to push first. No sooner had the suit for false imprisonment been commenced, than Messrs. FISK and GOULD began to show signs of uneasiness. A report was circulated that GOULD and FISK had left for Boston. This was soon discovered to be without foundation, as was also a report of FISK'S being confined to his bed with small-pox.

The report in Sunday's TIMES, that FISK was suffering from a slight illness, whose symptoms were those of the typhoid fever, were confirmed by Counsellor CHARLES SPENCER, who had bravely ventured into the infected district. Nothing was done by either FISK or GOULD to contradict the rumors until Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, their counsel, called upon Sheriff BRENNAN, and assured him, on the counsel's personal responsibility, that their clients would furnish bail in $25,000 on Tuesday.

Here the matter rested, and since that time (Saturday last) the plaintiff's attorney has been approached by the friends of the defendants, and the suit compromised by an agreement to pay a sum of money considered ample, in view of the delays of litigation, and the vindication of Mr. ALLEN'S character, by the acknowledgement of defendants, in being as shown the first party to offer a compromise. It is rumored on the street that $25,000 was the amount of money paid to Mr. ALLEN to drop further proceedings in his suit, and his friends are satisfied that the charges brought against him are groundless. The order countermanding the order of arrest in the hands of Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, the Sheriff's officer, and which the Sheriff was notified yesterday would be handed to him, is as follows:

SUPERIOR COURT, New-York City.—*Charles C. Allen vs. James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould.*—The order of arrest in the above-entitled action is hereby countermanded, upon the payment by the defendants to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York of any and all his fees in relation thereto. And upon such payment to the Sheriff and consequent countermanding of such order, the above-entitled action is discontinued without costs to either party, the matters therein involved having been adjusted and settled between the parties. JOSEPH J. MARRIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The Congressional Committee of Retrenchment.

The Congressional Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, of which Senator BUCKINGHAM is the Chairman, will commence hearing testimony in regard to the management of the Custom-house today.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The following is the Commission of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 3: Nos. 10½, 54½, 77, 86, 121½, 134, 317, 142, 143, 147, 179, 188½, 205, 207, 216.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
143—Michael Rapp vs. H. W. O. Eyde et al.
94—Daniel Bowen et al. vs. Brig Annie Lindsay.
102—Lucion B. Keen vs. W. G. Andenried.
3—E. R. Kirk vs. Lewis Andenried.

Nos.
63—Phila. and Reading Railway Co. vs. Steam-boat McDonald.
1—F. S. Raboe vs. 163 tons of coal.
2—George Olney vs. Schooner O. H. Booth.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
4—Foley vs. The Mayor et al.
11—Gunther vs. Greenfield.
12—Rader vs. Greenfield.
13—Levin vs. Greenfield.
33—Goodenough vs. Manning.
34—The Marine Bank, of Chicago, vs. V. Brent,
35—Squires vs. Abbott.
37—In re application of Ellen Connolly.
40—Marsh vs. Solomon et al.

Nos.
42—Fettretch vs. McKay.
44—Livermore vs. Bainbridge.
45—Levy vs. Straus et al.
47—Illins vs. Pinckney.
63—The People ex rel. John Foley vs. Smith.
67—In re Anne Williams, Adm'x.
70—U. S. of America vs. Anne Fox et al.
85—Price vs. Keys and Scott.
90—Tucker vs. Woolsey.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
251—R. C. Whalan vs. Lynch.
521—Benedict vs. Taylor.
741—Cecil vs. Lawton.
331—Clark vs. Rubens.
335—Jonas vs. Staten Isl'd R. R. Co.
387—Same vs. Same.
665½—Ludlow vs. Kelly.
765—Merz vs. The Erie Railway Co.
767—Rogers vs. Van Cott.
769—Lane vs. Goodridge.
773—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
773½—Hanson vs. N. J. R. R. Trans. Co.
775—Martin vs. Pierce.
777—Bank vs. Conant, im'd.
777½—Reed vs. U. S. Fire and Marine Ins. Co. of Baltimore.
779—Gutman vs. Janauschek.
781—Levy vs. Lesser.
781½—Covert vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
783—Mount vs. First Nat. B'k of Norfolk, Va.
789—Smith vs. The N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
19—Nalton vs. Downing.
55—Pares vs. Rosa.
89—In re Delaney vs. Riley

Nos.
61—Pesant vs. McBride.
63—Rearant vs. McBride.
67—The People of the State Kingsland vs. Bradley

Call, No. 68—Aikenburgh vs. Bryan.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
54—Nielan vs. Moran.
69—Price vs. The New-York & Troy Steamboat Co.
13—Schaelter vs. Gardiner.
52—Frankenstein vs. Thomas.

Nos.
48—Ahern vs. The National Steamship Co.
87—Liebergott vs. Sowden.
92—Hoffenbarth vs. Muller.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
935—Planchand vs. Colt.
1027—Albach vs. Grand and Forty-second-st. R. R. Co.
1028—King vs. Wolf.
574—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.
172—Wood vs. Metrop'n Ins. Co. N. Y.
893—Pugsley vs. Morgan.
1077—Owen vs. Randall.
275—Fowler vs. Wells.

Nos.
1060—Fowler vs. Pittsburg and Erie R. R. Co.
664—McGarry vs. Dunn.
138—Gordon vs. Schafer.
369—Handte vs. Wetzler.
1139—Marcus vs. Fleischner.
1140—Connolly vs. Worthington.
1142—Mayer vs. Watson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 2.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of Mary Dornsbach for leave to mortgage; order granted.

Livingston vs. Goodrich et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 2.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Gustavus A. Fudickar *vs.* Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; reference ordered.

Benjamin F. Sherman et al. *vs.* Edward G. Tucker; order granted.

Alfred B. Chapman *vs.* Nathaniel Sands; order granted.

Theodore R. B. De Groot *vs.* The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company; reference ordered.

Theodore R. B. De Groot *vs.* The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; reference ordered.

Peter Coats et al. *vs.* Abraham Hooley et al.; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 2.

The following decisions have been rendered by Chief-Justice DALY and his associates:

Atkinson *vs.* Great Western Insurance Company; judgment reversed. Opinion of the Court by Chief-Justice DALY.

Brewster *vs.* Equitable Life Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion of the Court by Chief-Justice DALY.

Lewis *vs.* Woods; judgment directed to be entered for plaintiff, with five per cent. allowance. Opinion of the Court by Judge ROBINSON.

Blewitt *vs.* Kuhn; judgment affirmed. Opinion of the Court by Judge LOEW.

Loomis *vs.* Whiting; judgment reversed. Opinion of the Court by Judge LOEW.

Metz *vs.* the Central, North & East River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion of the Court by Chief-Justice DALY.

Waring *vs.* United States Telegraph Company; judgment reversed. Opinion of the Court by Chief-Justice DALY.

Barton *vs.* Herman; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, report set aside, cost to abide event. Opinion of the Court by Judge ROBINSON.

Brioso *vs.* the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion of the Court by Judge ROBINSON.

Hanford *vs.* Shapter; judgment affirmed. Opinion of the Court by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY.

Further decisions will be rendered during the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 2.

By Judge Loew.

Miller *vs.* Field; order amending summons as to defendant filed.

Monaghan *vs.* Kelly; reference ordered.

By Judge Larremore.

The People *vs.* Langley; application denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY JUDGE WOODRUFF.

Judge WOODRUFF yesterday rendered decisions in the United States Circuit Court in the following cases:

Ellen Peck vs. John France et al.—Judge WOODRUFF holds in this case that the papers submitted to him are wholly insufficient to show that the plaintiffs are not entitled to costs herein. He says that no sufficient ground for withholding costs which ordinarily follow a verdict appears to be shown.

Elias N. Miller, Assignee in Bankruptcy, vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff.—In this case the Judge says: "Reduced to its simplest form, the question raised by the demurrer herein is whether a Sheriff, who, after the proceedings are commenced in bankruptcy wherein an assignee is appointed, levies executions upon and sells property which was of the bankrupt, he is liable to the assignee, notwithstanding he paid the proceeds of the sale to the creditors before he received actual notice of the bankruptcy. The property had been attached by the Sheriff a few days before the proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted, and by order of the Court the property seized was sold as perishable, and the proceeds were held by the Sheriff in lieu of the property, to abide the event of the suit, and to be levied if judgment was obtained and execution issued. But it is quite clear that as between the assignee in Bankruptcy and the Sheriff these circumstances are not material. The statute, in the most explicit terms, declares the attachment dissolved. In like explicit terms, it declares that the assignment to the assignee shall relate back to the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, and the title to all bankrupt's estate shall vest in him. This can only mean that the title of the assignee shall be vested with like legal effect as if executed at the commencement of the proceedings. The sale of the property, as purchaseable, assuming that it was justified by order of the State Court, had no effect, except to substitute, in the hands of the Sheriff, the proceeds of sale in place of the property seized; it gave the creditor no greater right; it in no wise enlarged the power or duty of the Sheriff. When, therefore, by operation of law, the attachment is dissolved, the title of the assignee in bankruptcy was perfect, and the Sheriff was liable to pay over the proceeds of the property to him. The Sheriff had ceased to have any claim or right to withhold it. Unless, then, he is protected by the issue and levy of executions of payment of the money to the executor's creditors before he was actually notified of bankruptcy, he is still liable, and the demurrer herein must be overruled. When the executions were issued, if the property was no longer liable for the satisfaction of the judgment, it was no matter of conflict between the State and Federal Courts, which both were called upon to recognize as law. The question is important, further, because the construction and effect of the Bankrupt act contended for by the plaintiff may operate very harshly on Sheriffs and like ministerial officers, and it accords with our sense of justice to say that they ought not to be held liable for their acts under the execution of process done in good faith, without actual notice of any proceedings in bankruptcy against the debtor. By operation of law the money received by the Sheriff was the money of the present plaintiff, whether the Sheriff knew it or not, and in that statement lies the whole of the plaintiff's case. The demurrer must be overruled, with leave to withdraw the demurrer and plead on the usual terms."

Daniel K. Tenney vs. Thomas G. Townsend and Reivel Noyes.—This was an action in which $530 was claimed as a debt on judgment. The plaintiff was a resident of Wisconsin, while the defendant, Townsend, was a resident of New-York. It was suggested in the argument that inasmuch as the defendant was here sued as a citizen of New-York, it had affirmatively to appear in the judgment of another State that the jurisdiction of the person was in part acquired, and that no presumption arose in the tribunals of this State or district that the Court of another State, however general its jurisdiction, had no jurisdiction over such a defendant. The Judge decided that the want of such a jurisdiction was available as a defense, and it would be no unreasonable rule which required a plaintiff, who wished to rely upon such a judgment, to take the affirmative in the very form of his declaration, and offer all the facts essential to make a judgment not only valid but conclusive. Judgment should be given for the plaintiff on the demurrer, but leave was given to the defendant to amend his pleas on the usual terms.

Allston Wilson et al. vs. John Henry Griswold.—In this case judgment was given in favor of plaintiffs on demurrer, but leave was given to the defendant to withdraw the demurrer on the usual terms.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—JAN. 2.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

$250 FOR CARELESS DRIVING.

John Byrnes et al. vs. *Charles Rausch.*—This was an action to recover $200, the value of a horse, and $50 for medical attendance of the animal, the liability being claimed as the result of alleged carelessness on the part of defendant's servants. The wagon was passing rapidly through Division-street, in the Winter of 1868, and encountering the horse of plaintiff, the pole of the wagon ran into the horse's thigh about eighteen inches, subsequently causing his death.

The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $250, the full amount claimed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

The payment of the small depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank will commence at the bank today. The money will be distributed from 3 to 6 o'clock by Judge HOGAN. There is about $1,500 to be given out.

Mysterious Disappearance.

The number of cases of "mysterious disappearance" recorded during the past year is unusually large, and suggests the inquiry whether we do not need in this City a "Bureau of Information," whose *modus operandi* shall be much more thoroughly organized, centralized and efficiently equipped in its far-reaching ramifications than anything in that way which we now possess. This is especially necessary in view of the great difficulties that parents and guardians have to encounter in their searches after lost children. One of the most inexplicable of these "disappearances" occurred on Christmas night, when a young man named HERBERT D. HALL, employed in a store in this City, and residing with his parents in West Hoboken, failed to join his waiting family, between all the members of which there existed the utmost cordiality and affection. His anxious father and friends have been indefatigable in their efforts to obtain a clue to his whereabouts or his fate, but without success. Hotels, lodging-houses, station-houses, hospitals, and even the institutions on the islands, have been searched in vain. As the young man had but few associates, one of whom bade him good-night at Christopher-street Ferry, on his way home, and as he had no funds, nor vicious habits of any kind, his family and employers are equally at a loss to account for his sudden disappearance.

Police Trials—Serious Complaint Against a Police Sergeant.

Thirty-five complaints against Police officers were investigated by Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday.

Patrolman ALGERNON S. ROSE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was charged with having maltreated and clubbed DAVID SHIEL, of No. 345 West Forty-seventh-street.

Sergt. THOMAS N. JAMES, of the Twentieth Precinct, was arraigned on a complaint preferred by JOHN MCDONOUGH, residing in West Thirty-seventh-street. The complainant charged the Sergeant with assaulting him and biting off one of his fingers.

Both the above cases were referred to the Board for adjudication, as were also a number of other complaints of no public importance.

Small-Pox—A Brooklyn Patient Seeks Shelter in New-York.

Since noon on Saturday, twenty-six cases of small-pox and four deaths from the disease have been reported to the City Sanitary Inspector. On Sunday afternoon a messenger from the Brooklyn Board of Health called at the Police Central office, and reported that a patient suffering with small-pox had escaped from his residence in Graham-avenue, and had taken refuge at the house of a friend in Chrystie-street. The Tenth Precinct Police were notified, and found the man at the house where it was ascertained he had sought shelter. The patient was removed to the Small-pox Hospital yesterday.

Criminals Sentenced in the Oyer and Terminer—The Election Fraud Cases.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, the following-named prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced:

James Delancy, three years in State Prison; Charles Marrin, three years in State Prison; Ezekiel C. Wystand, two years and six months in State Prison; John Kenevan, one year in State Prison; Patrick McCarthy, one year in State Prison; John G. Wolfe, six months in the Penitentiary; John McPaul, one year in the Penitentiary; Lewis Cole, sixty days in the Penitentiary; Wm. Burns, one year and six months in the State Prison. The crimes charged against the prisoners were grand and petit larceny.

Judge INGRAHAM took occasion to state, after the sentences had been pronounced, that the Grand Jury having adjourned for the day, the Court would also have to adjourn, and, to correct some misunderstanding, he would state that this Grand Jury was the only Grand Jury that could consider, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer the only Court which could try the election fraud cases. Those cases were now before that Grand Jury, and they could not be discharged till they had acted on them. The Petit Jurors were then discharged until Friday, and the Court adjourned until today.

The New Year's Day Murder.

Coroner KEENAN will on Thursday hold an inquest in the case of SAMUEL HASSAN, the sailor who was stabbed and killed by WM. H. HARRIS, the mate of the schooner *Julia E. Gamage*, lying at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, during a fracas on the schooner on Monday afternoon, as already published in the TIMES.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Further Testimony Yesterday.

The case of MURRAY against COULTER, involving the right to the Yorkville Judgeship, which had been adjourned over from last term, was continued yesterday, before Judge BRADY and a jury in Part 2 of the Supreme Court.

ANDREW BEISER testified that the day after the election he met RICHARD HAMBLIN in the vestibule of the City Hall, and went with him to Lovejoy's Hotel; saw at the hotel Van Brunt, Hamblin, Gibney, Maloney, McCabe and Coulter; the whole party went into a room, and COULTER having opened the returns of the First District of the Twenty-second Ward, threw them out of the envelope, and COULTER and VAN BRUNT gave instructions to add twenty-five votes to that district; they then commenced to figure up and tally to see from whom we would take them; the returns for the civil justiceship were also altered, the votes being taken from MASTERSON and another, but none from MURRAY; new returns were then made out, and the twenty-five votes added to COULTER for Police Justice; the returns were made out by Mr. HAMBLIN, and GIBNEY signed them.

On cross-examination this witness stated that he knew HAMBLIN at one time by the name of Dick Brock; that he communicated what took place at Lovejoy's Hotel to Capt. JOURDAN and others, whose names he could not now recall; HAMBLIN told the witness at the City Hall that there was some writing to be done and he had better come over; was told confidentially in the clerk's room of Lovejoy's Hotel, that COULTER was defeated, and they were going to change the returns; when the company was going upstairs in the hotel, they did not want to let him go up with them, MALONEY saying to COULTER, "Who is that?" and COULTER answering, "He is all right." Witness then passed up, and found in the room, besides those already mentioned, another gentleman who said he was from Police head-quarters; this last-named person was about five and a half feet high, dark complexion, a small moustache, and side-whiskers, just coming out; was about twenty-four years of age, and weighing from 130 to 135 pounds; he wore a dark suit of clothes; he and the witness did the tallying; they added twenty-five votes to COULTER'S count; to make up this they took eight or nine off MASTERSON, eight or nine off BUCKHORN, and the remainder scattering; votes were also taken from STEMMLER and given to MCGUIRE; the only votes altered were in favor of COULTER and MCGUIRE, MCCABE saying, "We might as well beat Mr. STEMMLER as Mr. MCGUIRE." The further examination of this witness confirmed the testimony of HAMBLIN, already published in the TIMES, as to the burning of the first returns.

Sergt. JOHN MURPHY was examined, and confirmed the testimony of HAMBLIN, the inspector, as already published, that the original vote, as announced at the polls, was 222 for COULTER and 227 for MURRAY.

JOHN DORAN and others were also examined as to the original vote as counted at the polls, and confirmed the testimony which preceded them as to MURRAY having a majority of five votes in the First District of the Twenty-second Ward, in which by the altered returns COULTER subsequently had a majority of twenty votes.

The case will be continued today.

ITALY.

An Anticipated Consistory—A Fete Day in Rome—An Incident at the Vatican—Insecurity of the Capital—Affairs in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871.

It is expected that in a few days the Pope will hold another Consistory, at which new Bishops will be appointed. This time an allocution from His Holiness is promised. There can be no doubt, from all that comes out, that the Pontiff is now almost wholly under the control of the leaders of the Company of Jesuits. I will not repeat the reports constantly appearing in journals here—that the Jesuits are ready to proceed to extremities with the Pope in case they are not able to have their own way, and even to use means such as were only heard of in the Middle Ages, if policy shall demand that the present Pontificate shall before long be brought to a close. PIUS IX. enjoys all the prestige he can acquire from the remarkable fact that his reign has been longer than that of any of his predecessors. It is said that in the Sacred College, which is now reduced to about two-thirds of the Canonical number, the names of those best fitted to meet the demands of trying times, have been talked over, and you have seen the statement made that permission has been asked and obtained, to hold the Elective Conclave in France, or outside of Italy.

FESTA OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Yesterday was the festa of the Immaculate Conception, which has been considered one of the two or three great days of the ecclesiastical year. It was a very quiet day in Rome. Most of the shops were shut, and as the weather was fine, a great many of the people indulged their usual recreation of going to walk, and eating and drinking rather more freely than on other days. Little was done at the Vatican except High mass in the Papal Chapel, to which visitors were admitted by ticket. To observers who have long followed the course of events, the contrast was impressive. I saw, in 1854, the dogma promulgated with a stately procession of ceremonies, such as have seldom been witnessed, even in St. Peter's. The Church has witnessed trying vicissitudes since, and new ones are in store. It is to be hoped that the end will be purification if the present establishment survives.

AN INCIDENT AT THE VATICAN.

There was a little incident at the Vatican a few days back, which shows in what a bungling way some things are managed. The populace are in the habit of insulting the Swiss Guards of the Pope whenever a sight is got of them, either through the open doors or on the terraces of the Vatican. The Pope was taking his walk in the wing of the Belvidere, when Mgr. MURODE and two Swiss of the cortége of the Pontiff came out on the balcony to enjoy the prospect. There is a military order that no inmates of the palace shall exhibit themselves in that part, to avoid the rudeness to which they are exposed from the ill-bred portion of the population. Without making any distinction on the present occasion, the order was given to retire within the building by the Italian soldiers on duty, and they carried the matter to the length of leveling their pieces at the building. As soon as the affair came to the knowledge of the higher military authority an order was given for the arrest of the guard, including the officer of the squad, and the semi-official journal tells us that they have been condemned to twenty days of detention in the lock-up of the military station. It has given occasion for the charge to be repeated that the Pope and his friends are left no liberty of action in their prison of the Vatican. This, of course, is not true, for the recent incident was simply a clumsy error which will not be repeated.

INSECURITY OF THE CAPITAL.

In my last letter I was obliged to indulge a little criticism of the present slack manner in which the public security in Rome is provided for. The municipality has not yet well learned the art of governing. Citizens, for their protection in the right, if they happen to live in out-of-the-way places, are obliged to carry a revolver in their overcoat pocket. A night or two back a German artist was going home by the street on which stands the Costanza Hotel and Mr. STORY'S studio, when he was attacked by two highwaymen, who succeeded in carrying off his watch and purse. But the artist was able to hold one of the men long enough by the collar to inflict upon him such heavy blows with the thick stick which he carried, as to cause his death the day after at the hospital. He gave the name of his accomplice, and so justice came home with not a very limping gait. It was at one time thought that there could be no railway reform until a Bishop had been smashed. There is hope of Police reform here, now that a conspicuous member of the Italian Parliament has been made a victim. Night before last, Signor MINGHETTI, the Gladstone of the Chamber of Deputies, was returning home from an evening call on the Quirinal Hill, and was descending by a little-frequented street, near the Forum of Trajan, smoking, as usual, his cigar, and perhaps meditating his speech for the next day's session; he little thought of the crew of *malviventi* that infest the new capital. But so it happened; he was set upon by four ruffians, with drawn knives, who, encountering no resistance, carried away with them whatever valuables they found upon the Deputy's person, and that is the last that has been heard of them. This robbery has naturally made a great sensation, and brought the matter of the public security home to the bosom of the law-making body. Our clerical friends smile grimly through their fingers, and ask where is the good government that was promised? With all orderly people the feeling is that there must be no immunity for crime.

AFFAIRS IN FLORENCE.

Such an impulse has been given at Florence to the work of public improvement by the six years' residence of the Government there, that more energy is still shown in the embellishment of the city than is yet manifested at Rome. This week there were ceremonies in honor of the unveiling of the monument to NICHOLAS DEMIDOFF, who founded a public institution of charity in Florence many years ago, and in a few days the statue of Gen. FANTI, placed in the Square of St. Mark, will be formally presented to the public. A monument has been put up, and this week dedicated, to the memory of the late Marquis CARLO TORRIGIANI, who in many ways deserved well of the community. It was voted by the municipality, and is attached to the great palace of the family, near the ancient bridge of the Rubiconte, celebrated by the poet DANTE. Florence has had an extraordinary experience this week, in a fall of snow which accumulated in the streets to a depth beyond anything known in recent records. On the roads outside the city the gauge gave a depth of one foot and a half. In Rome there was a flurry in the air, and for an hour or two the roofs were powdered with shining particles. We are now enjoying some of the finest weather of the Roman Winter, a compensation for the many wet, weary days of a not very pleasant Autumn.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Our Minister at the Court of VICTOR EMMANUEL has returned to Florence. The office of the Legation has been opened here in some rooms in the Corso. Mr. ARMSTRONG, for several years in charge of the Consulate, has been raised to the rank of Consul-General for the Kingdom of Italy. With the increased cost of living in Rome, the expenses of the office exceed the annual income by several hundred francs. There are Americans with a patriotism equal to any proof, but it hardly seems creditable that one should be a loser by serving faithfully so rich a Government. ANGELICO.

United States Senator Cameron.

A recent letter from Harrisburg, Penn., to the Pittsburg *Gazette* says:

"It is no breach of confidence to say that Senator CAMERON has given out to his immediate friends that he will not aspire to a continuance of Senatorial honors. He proposes to retire, so much as a man so thoroughly identified with public life can, from the field of politics on the close of his term, and will leave the fight for his successorship open to all comers."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112¼
70,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new bet call s3	110⅞
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....ex int.	111¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, cur.	115⅛
26,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, ex int.	113⅛
35,000	do.	113
22,000	Va. 6s, Cons.	57
5,000	do.	57¼
2,000	do.	58
10,000	do.	57⅞
15,000	Mo. 6s....ex int.	95
25,000	S. Car. 6s, new, April & Oct.	22
4,000	Erie 1st M.	101
1,500	Mich. So. 2d M.	98
3,000	Cen. P. R. R. G. B., ex int.	100⅛
1,000	Un. P. R. R. 1st M. ex int.	91⅛
6,000	do.	91⅜
21,000	do.	91¼
3,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	80
1,000	do.	79⅞
5,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	83½
25,000	do.	84
29,000	Chic & N.W. Con	92
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st	107½
2,000	Tol. & W. C. C. B.	87
10,000	St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. Bds.	95
5,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d	83
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C. B.	95
500	W. Un. Tel. 7s B.	92½
100	Cons. Coal of Md.	39½
100	do....b60	40
100	Col. C. & Ind. C.	20
400	do.	20⅛
200	West. Un. Tel.	71⅝
50	do.	71½
100	do. ..bet. call.	71⅝
200	Quick. Min.	26½
100	Quick. Min. Pref.	31
200	Pacific Mail	53¾
500	do. ..bet. call.	54
400	do....b30.	54⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	65¾
10	Am. M. Un. Ex.	59⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call.	95⅞
20000	N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	90⅞
800	Erie	34⅛
1500	do.	34⅜
100	do....b3.	34½
100	do.	34⅜
1600	do. ..bet. call.	34⅜
100	Reading	112
200	L. S. & M. So. ..c.	94
200	Panama	72
300	do.	72⅛
100	Un. Pac....c.	29¾
100	do....b3.	30
500	do. .bet. call.c.	29¾
300	Cleve. & Pitts.b. c.	129
100	Chic. & N.W..b. c.	69⅛
1100	do.	69⅜
100	Chic. & N.W. Pref. c	92⅜
50	do.	92⅝
300	C., C. Cin. & Ind.	90
50	N. J. Cen. Scrip	104
300	Chic. & R. I.	108⅜
50	do.	108⅝
200	Mil. & St. P.	57
100	do.	57⅛
30	Morris & Ess.	92⅛
100	Han. & St. J....b3.	55⅛
100	do....b30.	57
690	Tol., Wab. & W. b. c.	72⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110
26,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	111¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113
1,000	do....s3	113⅛
30,000	do....s3	113
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	113⅛
7,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	112⅞
16,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅜
10,000	Va. 6s, Cons.	58⅛
20,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	25¾
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	95⅛
4,500	Ohio 6s, '75.ex.in.	101
5,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	84⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	26½
200	do. ..bet. call.	26¾
100	Quick. Pref.	31⅛
100	C. C. of Md..b. c.b3.	40
100	do.	40
100	W. Un. Tel..b. c.c.	71⅛
100	Pacific Mail...b. c.	53⅞
75	Adams Ex.	91⅛
40	Am. M. Un. Ex.	60
5	do.	59⅛
100	Un. States Ex.	65¾
20	N. Y. Cen. & H.	96
18	do. bet. call.	96⅛
10000	N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	91⅛
5000	do.	91⅛
300	Erie Railway	34⅜
400	do. bet. call.	34¾
100	Erie Pref...ex. int.	64⅛
200	Reading....s60.	112¾
300	L. S. & Mich. So.	94⅛
100	do....c.	94⅛
100	Panama	73
200	do.	74
100	Union Pacific	29⅞
400	do. bet. call.	30
1000	do.	30⅛
400	do....b3.	30⅛
200	C., C., C. & I.	90
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅛
1000	B., H. & Erie	3⅛
100	Ohio & Miss....b3.	47
40	do.	46⅝
100	do....c.	46⅞
100	D., L. & W. ex. div.	104⅛
400	Mor. & Essex	92
100	H. & St. Jo.	55⅛
200	C., C. & I. C.	20¾
300	T., W. & W...b. c.	72¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

The PUBLIC DEBT of the United States shows a further decrease of **$4,412,956**, making a total decrease, under the Grant Administration, since March 4, 1869, **$281,624,857**. The following are the details of the 1st of January schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1872.

	March 4, 1869.	Jan. 2, 1872.
Funded Stocks (Gold)	$2,107,846,150	$1,853,856,700
Decrease Funded Debt		253,989,450

Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.

	March 4, 1869.	Jan. 2, 1872.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$357,592,801
Fractional currency	36,781,547	40,767,878
Gold notes	28,775,500	36,049,700
Three per cents	57,140,000	22,025,000
Four per cents		678,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past-due demands	6,422,464	1,739,937
Accrued interest	35,071,255	44,422,716
In gross	$533,214,899	$517,276,032
Less gold in the Treasury	98,744,261	111,432,827
Total	$434,470,638	$405,843,205
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	15,861,493
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$389,981,712
Decrease in unfunded debt		$27,635,407
Decrease in funded stocks		253,989,450
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$281,624,857

Outstanding Debt, as Above.

Funded	$1,853,856,700
Unfunded	389,981,712
Total, Jan. 1, 1872	$2,243,838,412
Total, Dec. 1, 1871	2,248,251,368
Decrease of month	$4,412,956

The Stock Exchange, after the New-Year Holiday, opened with much buoyancy this morning, and at strongly-advancing prices on the Railways, in which the speculation is directed with marked confidence against a continued pressing demand for Money at extra rates of Interest, either direct or in the way of commissions, on 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum from day to day from the Stock Brokers. There was little or no mitigation of the pressure for loans on demand at or near the close of Bank hours, and as much as ⅛ ₱ cent. commission was paid for carrying over Stocks until to-morrow. After the strong upward course of prices at the close of December, no surprise is felt at the state of the Stock market today, and the *Bulls* in the New-York and Western Roads express as decided opinions in favor of much higher figures as we advance into the New-Year as though Money were tending to easier and cheaper rates.

The Public Funds and the established Railway Mortgages participated in the firmness of the Stock Exchange, and the former were in very strong demand, especially for the 5-20s of 1867, and the new Five per Cent. Loan. The Central Pacific Mortgages sold at 100⅛ ex dividend, and the Unionsat 91⅛ @ 91⅜ ₱ cent. ex dividend. The Southern State Bonds were firmer on Virginias and South Carolinas, the latter selling at 25¾ ₱ cent.

In the Gold Room the speculators for a January rise ran up the price to 109⅝@109⅞ per cent. on the Treasury announcement that only $2,000,000 Gold will be offered this month. While this reason may seem to have some force, it must not be forgotton that the Secretary reduces his sales, because there is much doubt as to his ability to purchase 5-20s at or within the same rates; he still reserves the right to increase them if 5-20s should chance to fall below the price of Gold, and that he offers to pay Gold at any time for any part of the $20,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862 called in for the 7th March. In the Afternoon Gold fell back to 109⅜. Bills on London were firm at 109⅜@109⅝ ₱ cent. The market is strong on the considerable settlements of the first of the New Year, and the amounts required to cover the collection of First of January Dividends for foreign account.

The extreme rise in the New-York and Western Roads, this forenoon, ranged 1⅛ to 2⅛ ₱ cent., while later in the day, on the evidences of extreme stringency in the Money market, part of the advance was lost, but without sensibly changing the general firmness of the market. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than the best prices of the day on the reaction in Gold.

After the Boards broke up in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with the last figures of Saturday night:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 2.

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109⅛	110
United States 5-20s, May and November	112½	112⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July	116	*113
American Gold	109⅜	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅝
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	95⅜	95⅞
N. Y. C. & Hud. Debt Ctfs.	90⅛	91⅛
Reading	112	112⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107⅞
North-west Common	69⅛	68⅞
North-west Preferred	92⅛	92
Pacific Mail	53⅛	53⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅞
St. Paul Common	55⅛	57⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅞
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	72⅞
Western Telegraph	71⅛	70⅞
Erie	33⅛	34⅞
Union Pacific	29⅛	29⅞
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	92⅛	94⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	85	85⅞

*Ex Div.

At the very close the Railroad dealings were feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

Gold receipts	$643,250 14
Gold payments	7,090,547 74
Gold balance	63,530,543 50
Currency receipts	790,286 18
Currency payments	1,746,880 13
Currency balance	8,002,732 01
Customs	424,000 00

The following prices were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States. The Coupon Bonds, 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and the Coupon 5-20s of 1865 and of 1867-68 are now quoted Ex January coupon:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 reg., '67	112⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115	5-20 coup., '67	113
5-20 reg., '62	110⅝	5-20 reg., '68	112⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110⅝	5-20 coup., '68	113⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅜	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 coup.	110⅞
5-20 reg., '65	112	5s, reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112¾	5s, coup., '81	110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	111⅞	6s Currency	115⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111¾		

The following bids were made at the Stock Exchange for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Bank of N. America	103
Manhattan	150	Hanover	102½
Merchants'	117	East River	110
America	145	Continental	92
City	220	St. Nicholas	116
Tradesmen's	146	Marine	165
Gallatin National	116	Commonwealth	82
Merchant's Exchange	96	Park	149
Commerce	111	Fourth National	107
Ocean	20	Oriental	159
American Exchange	111	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass	75
Pacific	190	German American	107
Bank of the Republic	115		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95½	...
City 6s, new	100¼	100½
Camden and Amboy	129	129½
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅛
Reading	112⅛	112¼
Lehigh Valley	59¼	ex div.
Catawissa Preferred	45½	45¾
Philadelphia and Erie	...	25
Northern Central	38½	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¼	39⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	...	90½

The Stock Exchange has admitted to regular dealings, on the official list, $2,000,000 new Stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, under the special guarantee of 7 per cent. Interest, quarterly, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Treasury Office paid out today $600,000 Gold on the January Interest on the Public Debt, making $6,450,000 since Wednesday last, when these payments were commenced.

The Banks and Banking Offices and Trust Companies were busily engaged today paying January Dividends, and a large amount, in the aggregate, was paid out, but the Money thus disbursed has not yet returned to the market for employment in Wall-street, and it will probably be two or three days before the full effect is felt.

Mr. W. T. MEREDITH withdrew from the Stock firm of W. ALEXANDER SMITH & Co. on 1st of January, which is continued by Mr. SMITH and his brother. Mr. MEREDITH forms a new house with his brother, under the style of W. T. MEREDITH & Co.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 20.

The Bowery Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.* to Depositors under $2,000, and of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.* to Depositors over that sum, payable Jan. 15.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 13th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,085,442	Increase	£8,053
Public deposits	7,837,507	Increase	920,107
Other deposits	20,664,692	Increase	1,721,545
Gov'ment securities	15,001,028	No alteration.	
Other securities	15,908,223	Decrease	169,239
Notes unemployed	14,985,140	Increase	664,820

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,005,675, being a decrease of £404,045; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,655,116, showing an increase of £243,871 when compared with the preceding return. The post bills issued last week having arrived at maturity, the total under that head has fallen from £2,589,679 to £418,051, and a proportionate increase has occurred in the private deposits. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£24,655,116	£22,892,718
Reserve	15,649,441	15,057,180
Notes in circulation	24,005,675	22,835,530
Rate of discount	3 ₱ ct.	2½ ₱ ct.
Consols	92¼	91⅝
French Rentes	57f. 20c.	52f. 50c.

BANK OF FRANCE—DEC. 14.

	Francs. Nov. 30.	Francs. Dec. 14.
Capital of bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act of 1857	7,378,450	7,379,901
Reserve bank and branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	2,359,983,090	2,302,509,415
Circulation to order	10,838,860	10,021,210
Treasury creditor	183,250,423	190,612,913
Dealers' accounts	239,679,821	222,689,884
Dealers at branches	35,222,451	33,375,724
Dividends unpaid	1,411,388	1,297,663
Discounts	47,692,662	49,929,585
Rediscounts	99,717,592	9,917,592
Reserves for losses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	34,186,604	30,647,640
Total	3,164,167,095	3,092,987,260
	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in bank	634,400,067	635,680,424
Overdue bills	455,724	231,870
Commercial discounts	347,577,561	304,594,773
Treasury bonds	1,193,583,500	1,193,588,500
Discounts at branches	404,475,524	392,129,925
Advances on bullion	23,621,600	19,664,000
Advances at branches	1,180,500	1,461,100
Advances French securities	16,066,100	17,936,600
Advances at branches	11,505,450	10,899,850
Advances on railroad stock	27,080,400	26,297,300
Advances at branches	20,825,675	20,056,500
Advances to Foncier	1,289,600	1,254,800
Advances at branches	874,500	885,200
State debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	66,473,568	66,473,568
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,782,729	8,628,175
Management of expenses	4,582,765	4,739,716
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	201,500,000
Sundries	16,411,350	13,984,706
Total	3,164,167,095	3,092,987,260

A new banking-house has been established at No. 12 Pine-street, by Mr. B. F. ALLEN, a wealthy capitalist, formerly of DesMoines, Iowa, and Mr. WM. A. STEPHENS and Mr. HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, lately with Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., of this City. The firm name is that of Messrs. ALLEN, STEPHENS & Co.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,199,209.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REINVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS, INTEREST AND CALLED-IN FIVE-TWENTIES.

During the first three months of 1872 there will be disbursed for the redemption of Five-twenties, interest on the United States, Central Pacific and other Bonds, dividends on stocks, &c., not far from $150,000,000, a considerable portion of which will seek reinvestment.

Government Bonds at present market prices (estimating the length of time for which they are likely to run) yield but little over 4 per cent. on the investment, and it is now apparent that no higher rate of interest can hereafter be derived from investment in our National Securities.

The amount of really first-class and absolutely safe six per cent. Gold Bonds, which can now be had at anything less than par, is very limited. Prominent among them are the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which we offer and recommend, *believing them to be as safe as the Bonds of the Government.* Less than $2,000,000 now remain unsold, and they will be rapidly taken up.

Present price 94, and accrued interest. Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City, Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100—coupon or registered.

Upward of 300 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are now completed and equipped, and the remainder will be finished within a few months: when we believe these Bonds will take rank in market price with the CENTRAL PACIFICS, now, and for a long time past, above par, and current in all the money markets of the world.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

HEAVY SALES
OF
NORTHERN PACIFIC
7.30 GOLD BONDS

Were made during December, which shows that these Securities are steadily increasing in popularity.

Exchanges of 5-20s and other Securities for NORTHERN PACIFICS have also been heavy in amount, the yearly income profit to the parties exchanging being from 30 to 40 per cent.

The high character of these Bonds is permanently established, and holders are fully protected, not only by the ample security afforded in the mortgage, but by a most rigid and economical administration of the affairs of the Company.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States taxation, are issued in denomination from $100 to $10,000, and are secured not only by the road and its earnings, but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth at Government valuation $125,000,000.

No Bond could be more secure.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at the current market rates, the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company.

The First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, bear the same rate of Interest as United States Five-twenties, (Six per Cent. gold, free of tax;) they are a first lien upon the Road and its equipment.

The Land Grant Bonds are a first mortgage upon the remaining 11,599,858 71-100 acres of land belonging to the Company, the proceeds of all sales of which are solely applied to the redemption of the Land Grant Bonds. The total sales of land to Oct. 31, 1871, were 480,141 29-100 acres, for $2,030,831 83, averaging $4 23 per acre. The net earnings for the first six months (of the third fiscal year) ending Nov. 1, 1871, were $2,450,219 94—more than twice the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, and about three times the amount of the interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds. The annual interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,270 gold; the annual interest upon the remaining Land Grant Bonds is $650,320 currency.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-street, New-York.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,
AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 2—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 94¼; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—American Securities firm.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 94⅛; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Bourse—Rentes, 55f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, including 20,000 quarters for speculation and export.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales taken for speculation and export. Advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause dullness.

Evening.—BACON, 36s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Molasses (N. O.), bbls.	1,141
Cotton, bales	11,299	Resin, bbls.	374
Cotton-seed, bags	282	Oil-cake, pkgs.	380
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	130	Pork, pkgs.	764
Copper, bbls.	35	Beef, pkgs.	545
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	109	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,495
Eggs, bbls.	610	Lard, pkgs.	3,354
Flour, bbls.	8,928	Lard, kegs	130
Wheat, bushels	8,180	Butter, pkgs.	2,338
Corn, bushels	53,600	Cheese, pkgs.	1,567
Oats, bushels	16,850	Tallow, pkgs.	260
Malt, bushels	2,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,400
Barley, bushels	9,100	Pea-nuts, bags	611
Grass-seed, bags	2,435	Pecans, pkgs.	403
Beans, bbls.	515	Rice, pkgs.	68
Peas, bushels	258	Spelter, pieces	298
B. E. Peas, bags	144	Starch, boxes	2,695
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Tea, half-chests	113
Corn-meal, bags	900	Tobacco, hhds.	29
Hops, bales	40	Tobacco, boxes & cases	1,664
Hides, No.	2,627	Whisky, bbls.	602
Hides, bales	872	Wool, bales	96
Leather, sides	15,000		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Bride*, for Dunkirk—1,272 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the schr. *White Wing*, for Point-à-Pitre—15 bbls. Beef, 10 cases Lard, 695 bbls. Flour, 200 Shooks.

By the steamer *H. Chauncey*, for Aspinwall, &c.—302 cases Canned Goods, 14 bags Cumin Seed, 3 bales Cloves, 10 bbls. Sugar, 55 pks. Tobacco, 142,718 lbs. Lard, 1 case Lampblack, 40 kegs White Lead, 1,315 pks. Drugs, 39 cases Matches, 4,938 lbs. Butter, 1,036 boxes Hardware, 3,545 boxes Candles, 2 boxes Revolvers, 6,059 gallons Alcohol, 1 pk. Lamps, 136 cases Petroleum, 238 pks. Furniture, 78 Sewing-machines, 452 pks. Domestics, 63 bbls. Pork, 78 bbls. Beef, 8 bbls. Mackerel, 24 boxes Codfish, 553 pks. Flour, 1,886 lbs. Tallow, 133 pks. Glassware, 128 pks. Currants, 526 pks. Raisins, 327 pks. Agricultural Implements, 297 cases Hats, 497 pks. Paper, 150 cases Fancy Goods, 190 cases Rivets, 21 cases Saddlery, 50 boxes Lemons, 590 cases Shells, 500 cases Lard-oil, 116 cases Starch, 150 cases Saleratus, 500 cases Tin Plates, 508 pks. Gas-pipes, 15 bbls. Bread, 1,101 kegs Nails, 4 bbls. Wine, 2 Anchors, 4 bbls. Oars, 8 bbls. Beans, 294 feet Oak, 206 pks. Machinery, 21 pks. Rope, 86 pks. Fish, 92 rolls Leather, 80 bbls. Salt, 80 cases Guns, 120 pks. Sugar, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 783 Boiler-flues, 5,440 feet Boards, 8 bales Hay, 75 kegs Paint, 50 bags Rice, 47 bags Canary-seed, 1,286 bars Iron, 309 boxes Soap.

By the bark *L. H. Jackson*, for Havana—7 cases Furniture, 19 casks Glassware, 250 tons Stone, 26 bales Duck, 3 pks. Hardware, 53 pks. Drugs, 100 cases Petroleum, 499 Trunks, 10 kegs Varnish, 8 pks. Paper, 6 bbls. Gum Arabic, 25 bbls. Residuum, 8,239 lbs. Lard, 1,480 bbls. Potatoes, 100 bbls. Plaster, 85 bbls. Cement, 100 kegs Nails, 40 bbls. Tar, 30 bbls. Pitch, 8 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 230 coils Cordage, 24 coils Packing, 50 bales Oakum.

And from Baltimore, during the week: For Bremen, by the North German steamer *Baltimore*—25 bbls. Bees-wax, 60 bbls. Dried Apples, 339,942 lbs. Lard, 500 boxes Starch, 1,000 Staves, 11 pks. Sundries, 511 hhds. Tobacco, 97 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 250 bags Manufactured Tobacco, 518 bales Cotton, 800 bags Clover-seed....Bremen, by the North German bark *Laura*—123,334 gallons Petroleum, 42 gallons Machine-oil, 70 bushels Dried Apples....Rotterdam, by the British brig *St. Joseph*—297 hhds. Tobacco, 150 bags Bark, 100 bbls. Dried Apples, 3 bbls. Sugar, 5,600 Cocoanuts, 5,800 Staves....Rio Janeiro, by the bark *Aquidneck*—3,600 bbls. Flour, 20,540 lbs. Lard....Rio Janeiro, brig *Virginia Dare*—4,500 bbls. Flour....Mayaguez, schooner *Willie*—800 bbls. Flour, 62,860 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 14,000 Hoops, 476 Shooks and Hogsheads, 3 pks. Sundries....Demerara, British brig *Mississippi*—1,266 bbls. Flour, 108 bbls. Meal, 117 bbls. Pork, 19 bbls. Beef, 300 bbls. Bread, 400 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Bran, 400 bushels Peas, 3,000 lbs. Candles, 56 carboys Acid, 500 Shooks, 2,640 Staves, 673 feet Lumber....Port Spain, brig *Waterwitch*—925 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Bread, 113 bushels Peas, 500 reams Paper, 27 bales Tobacco, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 1,989 lbs. Hams, 1,163 lbs. Cheese, 1,000 gallons Oil, 200 boxes Herrings, 100 puncheons Oil-meal, 800 Shooks....Rio Janeiro, bark *Maggie V. Hugg*—5,000 bbls. Flour....Aspinwall, N.G., schooner *Louisa Bliss*—640 tons Coal.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered with reserve and quoted stronger in price, but has been quiet in the local market. At New-Orleans, 6,000 bags by the *Flensburg* were resold on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 16,143 bags; sales, 16,209 bags; stock in first hands this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 52,383 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 99,718 bags. The past year's receipts here have been 580,133 bags Rio and 84,054 bags Santos; sales, 560,892 bags Rio and 75,239 bags Santos. The year's receipts of Rio and Santos at the outports were as follows: At Philadelphia, 12,918 bags; Baltimore, 581,683 bags; Charleston, 5,115 bags; Savannah, 16,986 bags; Mobile, 82,719 bags; New-Orleans, 224,948 bags; Galveston, 22,220 bags. The year's sales of Rio and Santos at the out-ports were as follows: At Philadelphia, 12,919 bags; Baltimore, 545,238 bags; Charleston, 5,115 bags; Savannah, 13,495 bags; Mobile, 81,242 bags; New-Orleans, 214,248 bags; Galveston, 23,720 bags. The stock of Rio and Santos at the out-ports today, was as follows: At Galveston, 1,500 bags; New-Orleans, 14,700 bags; Mobile, 1,600 bags; Savannah, 3,491 bags; Baltimore, 26,044 bags. There were 3,000 bags Rio, by the *May Queen*, sold at Baltimore, on private terms. For other kinds there has been a moderate call at full rates; some 2,000 bags Maracaibo have been disposed of, in lots, on private terms. The stock of other kinds in first hands here includes 9,265 bags and 7,551 mats Java, 4,812 bags Maracaibo, 2,100 bags San Domingo, and 534 bags Curacoa. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 17¼c.@17¾c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Rio, in lots, 16½c.@18½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 17c.@19c.; Singapore, 18¼c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Manila, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Mexican, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Savanilla, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@18¼c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13¼c.@14c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb. on a more confident demand for both prompt and forward delivery; sales, 1,959 bales for early delivery, including 1,252 bales to shippers, 706 bales to spinners, and 1 bale to speculators. And for forward delivery, 10,200 bales, (2,500 bales on Saturday evening and 5,000 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for January, 1,500 bales at 19⅞c.; February, 200 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 800 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c.; March, 300 bales at 20½c., 300 bales at 20 9-16c., 200 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20⅝c.; April, 300 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 300 bales at 20¾c.; May, 200 bales at 21c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales February. And today, for January, 600 bales at 19⅞c., 500 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c.; February, 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 400 bales at 20⅛c.; March, 300 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 800 bales at 20⅝c.; April, 300 bales at 21c., 100 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c.; May, 500 bales at 21c.; free on board at Mobile, 300 bales at 18⅞c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 19.65c.; February, 20 1-16c.; March, 20.39c.; May, 20.75c. The receipts at this port today were 11,299 bales, including 1,314 from Norfolk, 4,884 bales from Charleston, 2,542 bales from Savannah, 780 bales from Galveston, 980 bales from New-Orleans, 799 bales per sail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 40,319 bales, and thus far this week were 57,840 bales, against 53,213 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,437,942 bales, against 1,625,395 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more call for State and Western Flour, since our last and prices have been quoted somewhat stronger, on quite moderate offerings of desirable lots. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 45@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $6 55@$6 80 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 35
Sour Flour	4 65@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 25
Extra State	6 45@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 45@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 55@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 10@10 50

Southern Flour has been in some request and firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls. at $6 05 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Corn-meal has been in light demand at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 40@$3 80 ₱ 100 lbs. Mr. E. H. WALKER, of the Produce Exchange, makes the stock of all kinds of Flour here 428,584 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with more firmness on restricted offerings of desirable samples, but has been very quiet, buyers having been unwilling to operate with freedom on the basis of asking prices. For strictly pure No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, holders claimed up to $1 60, with $1 58 bid, at which latter rate the last sale was made. For No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, bids of $1 52@$1 53 were reported, with $1 55 asked; a boat-load was placed late on Saturday at the $1 53, in store. There were no dealings of moment reported in Red, Amber, or White Wheat. A boat-load of No. 1 Chicago Spring was reported sold at $1 55, in store, ₱ bushel....Corn has been in good demand for shipment and home use at improved prices, with holders evincing less eagerness to place stock at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 79½c.@80c. for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 78½c. for prime do., in store; 79c.@79½c. for old and new Mixed do., afloat; 77c.@78c. for new do.; 74c.@75c. for do., from track; 79c.@89½c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 77½c.@78½c. for White Western; 77½c.@78½c. for White Southern; 77½c.@78½c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. Canada, in bond, 95c.; State, 95c.; Western, 93c.@95c., asked....Barley has been in light demand, but quoted essentially unaltered in price....Barley Malt has been quiet at about previous quotations......Oats have been quoted a shade dearer, on a lighter offering of desirable samples, but have been rather moderately sought after, mostly for trade but partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 53,000 bushels at 56¼c.@56¾c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54¾c.@55c. for prime do., in store; 53½c.@56½c. for do. from track, the latter rate for very choice; 53½c.@55½c. for Black; 55½c.@58c. for ordinary to Prime Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	Dec. 30, '71. Bushels.	Dec. 23, '71. Bushels.	Dec. 31, '70. Bushels.	Jan. 1, '69. Bushels.
Wheat	3,945,775	4,058,247	2,862,123	3,583,162
Corn	1,011,860	1,153,914	290,125	625,911
Oats	2,838,202	2,891,086	1,800,805	1,379,784
Barley	327,718	297,182	483,128	320,042
Rye	586,020	536,968	158,970	39,441
Peas	9,528	9,528	15,304	11,531
Malt	120,040	108,672	206,491	79,314
Total	8,788,143	9,055,597	5,816,946	6,037,185

Stocks of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn, in Store and Afloat.

	Dec. 30, '71. In Store and Afloat. Bushels.	Dec. 30, 1871. Afloat. Bushels.	1870. In Store and Af't. Bushels.	1869. In Store and Af't. Bushels.
Wheat	4,150,675	204,900	3,372,775	4,836,331
Corn	1,171,120	159,260	319,325	672,111
Oats	3,022,702	185,500	2,158,363	1,907,069
Barley	617,378	289,660	1,571,448	357,989
Rye	[illegible]	15,700	215,016	9,891
Peas	9,528	....	15,304	38,431
Malt	132,000	12,000	263,791	79,314
Total	9,675,163	867,220	7,916,023	7,884,126

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been in fair demand and firm; sales, 1,500 bales at 15⅛c. for prompt delivery, 30 days' credit, and 11c., gold, in bond, to arrive. Bagging has been quiet but firm at 14¾c.@15c. Messrs. HENRY H. CROCKER & Co. report the shipments and estimated consumption of Bags from New-York and Boston, in 1871, at 12,000 bales, and the stock in the West and South at 5,000 bales; and the shipments and consumption of Bagging from New-York and Boston at 9,700 bales, and the estimated stock in the Cotton States at 3,600 bales. Stock here, 4,000 bales Bags, and 10,200 bales Bagging, and at Boston, 4,000 bales Bags, and 10,000 bales Bagging.

HEMP—Has been quoted steady, but has been lightly dealt in; 500 bales Jute Butts changed hands at 3⅛c., cash. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock in first hands here of Manila, 9,440 bales; of Jute, 16,500 bales; and of Jute Butts and rejections, 19,200 bales; and at Boston, of Manila, none; of Jute, 2,050 bales, and of Jute Butts and rejections, 9,500 bales. Consumption in 1871, in the United States, 157,342 bales Manila Hemp, 61,226 bales Jute, and 91,628 bales Jute Butts and rejections.

HIDES—Have been firm and in demand; sales, 5,100 Bogota, 1,000 Montevideo, and 750 Buenos Ayres, seconds, on private terms.

METALS—Business has been generally dull, with values essentially unchanged in most instances. Sales include 300,000 lbs. Ingot Copper at 27⅛c., cash; 27⅛c. for January, and 27⅛c. for February delivery. Nothing really new in Iron, Lead, Spelter, Tin or Zinc.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate trade reported in New-Orleans at about previous quotations; 475 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 50c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Foreign has been dull and nominal.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 2.

	1871. Hhds.	1872. Hhds.
Clayed Cuba	932	245
Cuba Muscovado	5,371	1,151
Porto Rico	180	3,536
English Islands	1,452	1,445
St. Croix, &c.	133	116
New-Orleans, equal	....	250
Total	8,068	6,783

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and quoted weak, on the basis of $4 90 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been in light demand at unchanged figures....Spirits Turpentine has been offered less freely and has been in good request at decidedly firmer prices, merchantable having been quoted at 68c.@69c. ₱ gallon; sales, 220 bbls., in lots. The reported loss of a cargo of 2,200 bbls. tended to strengthen the market materially. Sales of 1,500 bbls. were reported at Wilmington, free on board, on private terms.

OILS—The market has been generally dull; but holders have been quite confident in their views as to price. A sale of 5,000 gallons Linseed was reported for March delivery at 79c., cash.

PETROLEUM—Refined has attracted less attention, and has been quoted lower and irregular in the local market, with 23⅛c. reported as the asking rate for full lots and with 22¾c. bid; a sale of 500 bbls. was reported at 23⅛c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the nominal price was 22c.@22⅛c. ₱ gallon. Crude, in bulk, quiet at 13½c.@13⅛c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16⅛c.@17c....Naphtha, 12⅛c.@12⅛c., in shipping order....The Creek reports have been of a dull and weak market, with quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries at $3 90@$4 05 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with firmness, but has been without activity, the dealings for early delivery having been confined to job lots wanted for immediate use. Sales have been reported since our last of 323 bbls., early delivery, at $13 37½@$13 50 for Western Mess, $14 50 for new Mess, $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, $12 25 for new Extra Prime, and $15 50 for new City Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fair demand noted for Western Mess on the basis of $14 50, seller January; $14 75, seller March, and $15, seller April; sales, 3,250 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in less confident request at a shade easier prices for Western, which have been offered with more freedom. We quote at 5⅝c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5⅞c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been quiet, but quoted firm at 8¾c.@10c. for Hams; 5⅛c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 130 pks. Bacon has been quoted about steady on rather moderate offerings of stock; but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported of 250 boxes Cumberland at 7c.; 50 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; and 50,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb....Lard has been dull and quoted weak for early delivery on somewhat freer offerings; sales have been reported of 450 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9⅛c. for City, 8⅞c.@9c. for No 1, and 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been quite moderate at about former rates, with sales reported of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, including 250 tcs. seller January at 9⅛c.; 250 tcs. seller first half of do., wood-bound, at 9 9-16c.; 750 tcs. seller February, chiefly at 9⅛c.; and 500 tcs. seller March at 10c. Beef has been inactive within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 130 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very dull at from $12@$18 50 for old and new prime Mess, and $18@$23 for India Mess ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $22 50@$25 for new....Butter and Cheese have been quoted about steady as to price, on, however, a very moderate call, mainly for home trade purposes.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 9c.@9⅛c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock here, 5,100 bags; at Boston, 2,600 bags. Consumption in the United States in 1871, 47,797 bags.

SEEDS—The better qualities of Clover have been offered less freely, and have been quoted firmer on a fair inquiry, mostly from export buyers. The poorer grades have been dull and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bags, part to arrive, at 12c.@12⅛c. for prime to choice State, 11⅜c.@11⅞c. for strictly prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10c.@10⅞c. for common to very good Ohio. Other kinds have been quiet at about previous quotations. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. report the consumption of Calcutta Linseed in the United States in 1871, at 1,143,610 bags; the stock of Calcutta Linseed in first hands here today, 157,300 bags; and at Boston, 34,600 bags, and of Bombay, there, 11,500 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request at about former prices. The inquiry has been mostly for refining stock. Sales have been reported of 281 hhds., 1,928 boxes and 3,000 bags, including 190 hhds. Guadaloupe at 9c.@9⅛c., 64 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8⅞c., 27 hhds. Demerara at 10⅞c.@11⅛c., 1,088 boxes clayed Havana, No. 10, at 9⅛c., 840 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅜c.@8⅞c., and 3,000 bags Pernambuco at 9c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugar in moderate demand at previous figures.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, Jan. 2.

	1871.	1872.
Cuba, hhds.	23,640	19,825
Porto Rico, hhds.	979	1,716
English Islands, hhds.	2,558	3,585
Martiniques, hhds.	384	2,287
Total hhds.	27,591	27,413
Total bags	307,852	225,390
Total boxes	68,217	35,745
Melado, hhds.	744	2,362

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been held firmly on quite moderate offering, and a fair inquiry, partly for shipment. Other kinds quiet. Sales, 158,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair to strictly prime Tallow.

TOBACCO—Has been dull since our last at former quotations; 100 bales Havana sold at 95c.@$1 10 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but steady as to price; sales, 150 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₱ gallon. The stock is 1,540 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet throughout. The demand for berth room has been limited, and mostly for Grain, Provisions, and Resin, without any material alterations reported in rates. The chartering business has been on a restricted scale. Tonnage has been in pretty fair supply, but owners have been comparatively firm in their views, and have been unwilling to accept the bids made for vessels for the Petroleum, Naval Store and Cotton trades, which have been in most request. For Liverpool, the reported engagements have been 160 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 300 boxes Bacon and 230 tcs. Lard, by do., at 25s. ₱ ton; 50 tcs. Beef, by do., at 5s. ₱ tierce, and 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5d. ₱ bushel.; also, an American ship, 768 tons, with a full cargo of Cotton from Charleston, at 7-16d. ₱ lb. For London, by sail, 15,500 bushels Corn at 6⅛d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 471 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, and a Norwegian brig, 359 tons, with about 2,300 quarters do., both from Baltimore, on private terms; and a German bark, 220 tons, with equal to 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, hence, reported at 7s. ₱ bbl. For the Continent, a bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, report from Philadelphia, without reliable particulars. For Bristol, a British bark, 918 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Antwerp, 425 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 50 hhds. Tobacco, and 50 pks. Measurement Goods on private terms. For Hamburg, 350 tcs. Lard at 35s. ₱ ton; 3,000 bbls. Resin, reported at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 1,100 Dry Hides, at ⅛c., gold, ₱ lb. For Rotterdam, 100 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ₱ ton; also a British ship, 976 tons, with a full cargo of Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 32s. 6d. for Maryland, and 40s. for heavy hogsheads. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, with general cargo, including Tobacco, &c., reported without reliable particulars. For the Mediterranean, one or two vessels were rumored closed for Petroleum, but without particulars. For the West Indies and back, a British brig, 257 tons, and an American schooner, 126 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 600 tons, with a full cargo of Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $22 50, and primage; also, a German bark, 510 tons, with a full cargo of do., from the Saltilla River, at $22 and primage. For Aspinwall, an American schooner, with a cargo of Coal, from Baltimore, at $6 ₱ ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced; No. 1 Spring, $1 23⅛; No. 2 do., $1 21⅛; No. 3 do., $1 10¾; seller January, $1 21⅛; seller last half of month, $1 22⅛; seller February, $1 23⅛. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c.@40⅜c.; Rejected, 38c.; seller January, 40¾c.@40⅞c.; seller February, 41⅛c.@41⅜c.; seller May, 46⅛c.@47c. OATS advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, 32⅛c.; Rejected, 28c.; No. 2, seller February, 32¾c.@33c.; seller April, 34⅛c.@34⅜c. RYE in fair demand; advanced; No. 2, 63⅛c.; seller February, 65c. BARLEY dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Spring, 60⅛c.@61c.; seller February, 62⅛c. PORK quiet and weak; declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $13 10, cash and seller January; seller February, $13 25@$13 40; seller March, $13 65@$13 70; seller April, $13 90@$14. LARD dull and drooping; sales at 8⅞c.; seller February, 8⅞c.; seller March, 9c. Green MEATS dull and easier; Hams and Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 5⅛c. Bulk MEATS unchanged and quiet. Boxed MEATS steady. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $4@$4 50; no buyers in the market. Dressed HOGS quiet but firm at $5. WHISKY firm at 88c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley and 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—FLOUR quiet and steady; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 10; Double Extra, $6 30@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 26; No. 2 Fall, $1 54. CORN easier; Mixed, on track, 40c.@40⅛c.; No. 2, in elevator, 42c. OATS firmer; Mixed, on track, 35c.@36c.; No. 2, in elevator, 37⅛c. BARLEY quiet; Iowa Spring, delivered, 67⅛c. RYE firmer; No. 2, in elevator, 73c. WHISKY unchanged. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP nominal. BAGGING dull. PORK firm at $13 25, cash, $13 62½, seller February; $14, April. Dry-salted MEATS quiet and steady; jobbing and order lots; loose Clear Rib, 6c.; packed Shoulders, 5c.@5⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.@6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅜c. BACON in good demand on orders; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. LARD—Nothing done; saleable at 8⅛c.; held higher. HOGS, $4@$4 30; bulk of sales at $4 10@$4 20. CATTLE quiet at $2@$5. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. HOGS, receipts of three days, 7,500.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—In store and afloat—693,000 bushels Wheat, 759,000 bushels Corn, 392,000 bushels Oats, 17,100 bushels Barley, 43,000 bushels Rye. Rail SHIPMENTS since Friday—60,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Wheat. FLOUR firm and quiet. WHEAT quiet; sales 1 car Duluth at $1 40, and 7,000 bushels Spring on private terms. CORN quiet and steady; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2, principally in car lots, at 58c. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; 400 bushels Canada at 85c. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 9½c.@10c. HIGHWINES nominal.

CATTLE—Supply, 2,485 head, or 205 cars, against 110 cars the same time last week; market opens tolerably active, but unchanged, closing dull and looking lower; sales, 43 Indianas, averaging 1,480 lbs., at $6 25; 405 Illinois, 1,011 lbs. to 1,446 lbs., at $5 25@$6 62½; 183 Ohios, 1,220 lbs. to 1,407 lbs., at $5 30@$6 25. HOGS—Receipts for three days, 5,700 head; market active; stock wanted; prices steady at $4 65@$4 85 for medium to choice.

TOLEDO, Jan. 2.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced 1c.@2c.; Extra White Michigan, $1 55; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 53@$1 54; Amber Michigan, $1 44@$1 45⅛; No. 1 Red, $1 42. CORN in fair demand and advanced 1c.; High Mixed, 49c.@49⅛c.; Low Mixed, 48c.@48⅛c.; Yellow, 50c.; Michigan, 48⅛c.@49c. OATS a shade better; No. 1, 40⅛c.; No. 2, 39c.; Michigan, 39⅛c.@40c. CLOVER-SEED steady at $6. Dressed HOGS steady at $5@$5 10. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull, but unchanged; sales, 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 71. CORN dull; sales, 2 cars at 67⅛c. BARLEY quiet; Bay Quinte held at $1 10. RYE held at 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PORK dull and drooping at $13 50. LARD dull and nominally 8⅞c.@9⅛c. Bulk MEATS—Full prices asked but no demand; sales at 5c. for Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c. for Sides. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Live HOGS dull and declining; sales at $4 35@$4 65; receipts for three days, 9,000 head. WHISKY steady at 90c. Green MEATS firm with a light demand; asking 4⅛c. for Shoulders, 5⅛c. for Sides; sales light. HAMS, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 2.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 378 head; there was a marked improvement in the sale of Northern Cattle; the supply was light and butchers bought up the best lots at ⅛c. advance; sales, choice, $9 75; extra, $9@$9 50; first qualities, $8@$8 75; second quality, $7@$7 75; third quality, $5 50@$6 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 5,226 head; SHEEP sold easier at old prices; sales, in lots, at from $2 25@$5 each; extra, $5 50@$8 50.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT active and higher; No. 1, $1 22⅛@$1 23⅛; No. 2, $1 20⅛@$1 21. OATS—No. 2 scarce at 32c. CORN active, No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c. RYE—No. 1 unchanged at 64c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring quiet at 61c. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. HOGS opened firm, but closed dull; Live at $4 20@$4 50; Dressed at $5. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour and 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—TOBACCO—Sales, 92 hhds.; common Lugs, $6 25@$6 75; good, $7@$7 50; low to medium Leaf, $7 75@$10; fair, $14@$16. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 75@$7. GRAIN quiet. WHEAT at $1 45@$1 60. CORN—Ear and shelled, bulk, 50c.@55c. OATS at 40c. RYE at 75c. PROVISIONS firm on orders; prices unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 91c.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Nothing doing in WHEAT or RYE. Sales of 7 car-loads of Canada BARLEY on private terms, and 6 car-loads No. 2 six-rowed State at 90c. Market for CORN Depressed; sales of 1 car No. 2 White Western at 69⅛c. Holders of Western Mixed firm at 74c. OATS dull; sales of 1 car No. 1 Chicago at 52c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 65c. RESIN firm at $4 20 for Strained, $6 for No. 1, $4 75 for No. 2, $9 for extra Pale, $8 50 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 60 for Hard, $5 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 25.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—WHEAT firm and in fair demand; advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 47; No. 2 held at $1 38@$1 39. CORN steady at 52c. OATS quiet and strong at 44c. Refined PETROLEUM in good demand and steady; car-lots, 21c.; Crude steady at $4 75.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—FLOUR dull and unchanged at $6 25@$8 75. CORN dull at 60c. OATS dull at 50c. LARD dull at 9c.@10c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, $5⅛c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@7c.

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—WHEAT in good demand; Extra, $1 51; No. 1 White, $1 47. CLOVER-SEED dull at $6 10. Dressed HOGS—Sales at $5 15@$5 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19⅜c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 8,450 bales; gross, 8,853 bales; sales, 8,500 bales; stock, 183,761 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 2.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 2,222 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,711 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 64,199 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 2,000 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 82,409 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 2.—COTTON strong; good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 470 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 47,818 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 1,273 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 33,846 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 2.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 298 bales; exports, coastwise, 79 bales; stock, 6,522 bales.

The Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Jan. 1, says:

The Reading Railroad Company, which entered on its business and financial year on the 1st instant, reports a total tonnage for the week ending on the 23d ultimo of 75,593 tons, and for its new year to the same date of 299,577 tons, against 347,685 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 48,107 tons. The Scuylkill Canal shipped for the same week 625 tons, and for the year to same date 12,959 tons, against 36,225 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 23,266 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, which also began its year of account on the 1st ultimo, reports a tonnage for the week ending on the 23d ult. of 72,422 tons, and for the new year to the same date 237,308 tons, against 210,974 tons to corresponding date last year—a decrease of 3,666 tons. The following-named companies make their business year correspond with the calendar year, consequently continue their statements of even weeks up to the end of this month. For the week ending on the 23d ult. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company reports a tonnage of 54,091 tons, and for the year of 1,857,365 tons against 2,345,896 tons to corresponding date last year—a decrease of 488,513 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 8,029 tons, and for the year 622,853 tons, against 484,256 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 138,597 tons. The shipments by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the week were 34,870 tons, and for the season 2,110,701 tons, against 1,903,708 tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 207,393 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 17,067 tons, and for the year 782,611 tons, against 1,085,898 tons to corresponding date last year, a decrease of 303,287 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Company reports a tonnage for the week of 14,577 tons, and for the year 1,779,273 tons, against 2,260,707 tons to same time last year, showing a decrease of 481,434 tons. Adding to these reports the production of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 23d ult. amounted to 249,644 tons, and for the year to 15,138,569 tons, against 15,771,335 tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of anthracite coal of 632,766 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 26,429 tons, and for the year 2,159,485 tons, against 1,689,988 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 469,497 tons. The total of current year of all kinds of coal for the week was 276,073 tons, and for the year 17,454,728 tons, against 17,465,869 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 11,138 tons. The trade is fairly active for domestic use, and prices are firm. On the lines of the carrying companies there is a good demand and quite a large consumption of coal. The iron manufacturers are stimulated to activity by the handsome profits they are understood to be realizing on their iron sales. At Port Richmond the stock of coal has increased within the last two weeks by reason of the obstruction of navigation in the Delaware from ice. The supply of coal on the wharves here is estimated at about 110,000 tons. The ice embargo being pretty well removed, the orders for coal awaiting shipment may pretty soon be supplied. There is a good deal of anxiety manifested by parties in the several competing coal regions as to the next year's trade. Each seems to be preparing to produce the largest possible tonnage, and in this they are seconded by the carrying companies, who find that more profit results from increased tonnage than from high toll charges. The very probable effect will be over production, lower prices of coal to consumers, then low wages at the mines, the whole movement ending in strikes and suspensions. The upper coal regions have already announced the same wages and tolls for the coming year as the last. During the past week there was in this city a business talk between the representatives of the W. B. A., the Anthracite Board of Trade (operators) and the President of the Reading Railroad Company. No definite conclusion was arrived at, nor was it intended or expected, but the comparison of opinions as to what was proper to be done was unusually harmonious, giving indication that the several parties to the trade from the Schuylkill region had now, for the first time in its history, begun to realize the fact that their interest is a common one, and that neither can prosper without prosperity to the others. The Reading Railroad manifests a disposition to do its part in sustaining its own particular region in commanding a market for its fair proportion of coal, a fact which seems to be duly appreciated by the representatives of the other two interests—the miners and workmen and the coal operators.

The Friendship of Garrison and Whittier.

From the Boston Commonwealth, Dec. 30.

No two reformers of the present century have labored more harmoniously together, or cherished a more devoted affection each for the other, than WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and JOHN G. WHITTIER. It is now more than forty years since they first met. One was then editing a weekly paper in his native town of Newburyport, the other was at work on his father's farm in East Haverhill and unknown beyond the limits of that obscure village. One morning Mr. GARRISON picked up from the floor of his office-entry a poetical effusion written on coarse paper and with blue ink. Thinking, at first sight, that it was common doggrel, he was about to consign it to his waste-basket, but, reading it, he found it to be poetry of more than ordinary merit. It was published in the *Free Press*, and was followed by other pieces of still greater merit. Anxious to know the author of these contributions, Mr. GARRISON made inquiries of the post-rider, who informed him that every week he left a parcel of papers with a boy at a farm-house in East Haverhill. Mr. GARRISON at once rode to this secluded locality, which has since become so well known to the readers of *Snow Bound*, where he found the youthful poet, a bashful boy, at work with his father, who, though a man of excellent sense, and possessed of a degree of intelligence which made him a sort of oracle among his neighbors, was decidedly utilitarian in his views, and was anything but pleased with the literary tastes of his son. Mr. GARRISON earnestly entreated him to place no restraints upon the poetical tendencies of the gifted boy who stood before him, little dreaming that he was destined to be an efficient co-laborer in the reform to which he was about consecrating the best years of his life, and that the poet would live to celebrate in immortal verse the downfall of American Slavery.

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MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructer in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

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WM. H. BURNS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1871.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucia di Lammermoor, (Italian Opera.) Miss Christina Nilsson.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MONALDI.—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Mlle. Aimee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

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New-York City.

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We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We have received the following additional contributions for the Children's Aid Society: H. S., $5; "Three little children," by J. S. HUNTINGTON, $10; and $3 with the following letter:

To the Gentleman that prints the Times:

After papa had given us our New-Year's presents, this morning, which made us so happy, he told us about the Society that takes care of the street children, who have no parents, or homes or good food and clothes. He saw a letter you printed of ANNIE ANDREWS from Albany, and sending a dollar for the starving children, and he asked if we did not want to add something to it, and I'm sure we do. So we send three dollars for Mr. BRACE, which please hand to him.

From LUCY, BELLA AND KITTY.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Among the many curious transactions of the Ring which are still unexplained, we may include the amount said to have been paid to Mr. J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON for safes. He figures in the accounts for $404,347 72—a very pretty little sum for safes. We have heard many explanations of Mr. DAVIDSON'S charges, and among them are these: (1.) Mr. DAVIDSON only received a very small part of the sum actually charged in his name, although the full amount was undoubtedly drawn, and had to be paid by the citizens; (2.) Several of the Judges (to say nothing of other officials) were supplied with safes for their private houses, at the expense of the tax-payers. One of the Judges—BARNARD—has returned his safe since the exposures which we have made. Such is a part of the story which reaches us; the other part will keep till another day. Mr. DAVIDSON has been before the Grand Jury, and we believe these gentlemen are satisfied that Mr. DAVIDSON never received the money which is put down to his credit.

Under the head of Staten Island news, we published a paragraph on Sunday, which we now know to be full of errors. It purported to describe a "scene" which had occurred between "Supervisor MINTURN and JOHN C. THOMPSON," and the latter was made to enact the (at present) very popular part of an "injured innocent." The fact is that Mr. R. B. MINTURN has been for some time endeavoring to bring to an end a corrupt organization in Staten Island, modeled on the famous Tammany Ring; and in this work he has naturally provoked the opposition of all the persons interested in keeping that organization alive. Mr. J. C. THOMPSON is among the gentlemen who do not admire the efforts of "interlopers" like Mr. MINTURN, and the paragraph to which we refer is one of the fruits of the attempts he and his friends are making to discredit the sincere reformers. Mr. MINTURN'S character stands too high to be affected by these stray shafts, and we hope he will take his share of misrepresentation, as other people are obliged to do, with patience, and without allowing it to drive him from the field.

On the principle that reform, like charity, should begin at home, the new Speaker of Assembly, Mr. HENRY SMITH, has resolved to keep the officers of the Assembly within reasonable limits, and to suppress old jobs rather than to give any encouragement to new ones. Another promising feature which occurred yesterday was the introduction by Senator JAMES O'BRIEN (who was elected on the Reform ticket, and is pledged to do his best for the people,) of a bill for the repeal of the Erie Classification act. This is the first blow at JAMES FISK, Jr., and his fellow-swindler, JAY GOULD, and we have no doubt it will be vigorously followed up. There is no greater stain on our local history than that caused by the theft of the Erie Railroad by FISK and his confederate, and the sooner it is wiped away, the better for our commercial credit all the world over. Senator WOODIN has been chosen President of the Senate *pro tem.*—another excellent stroke for reform.

It must be a relief to the overburdened consciences of SWEENY and FIELDS to find Ex-Judge HILTON so perfectly willing to take the entire responsibility for the reckless expenditure of the late Park Commission. Charitable people had always the excuse ready for HILTON that he was probably misled by his astute and unprincipled associates, and that he became a party to transactions whose corrupt nature he only discovered after the results were fully apparent. This excuse can serve him no longer. In his letter, inserted in the TIMES of Monday, he explicitly asserts that every dollar expended during his connection with the Department of Parks "was honestly paid out upon the work under our charge, and that the City has, in all cases, received full value for the expenditure." Coming immediately after the publication of our figures relating to the City Parks, this is pretty strong. Does HILTON expect people to believe, for example, that in paying at the rate of $15,557 per acre—or seventy per cent. above the rate at which the old Board laid out the Central Park—for the surface improvements upon the ground about the City Hall, they have got value for their money? Or, does he suppose that anybody can possibly conclude that the money expended on the Battery was spent on honest work, when it amounted to $26,690 per acre, or nearly three times the proportionate cost of Central Park? Finally, is Ex-Judge HILTON prepared to repeat, in any reasonable company, the assertion that $3,847 for the Beach-street triangle was not a shameful piece of extravagance? Let him try the experiment, and see whether his auditors can refrain from laughing at him.

The Governor's Message.

The message of Gov. HOFFMAN is a very elaborate document, and it is as forcible as could be expected under the circumstances. A Governor addressing a Legislature with a three-fourths majority opposed to his own party, elected on issues growing out of legislation which he had approved, and for which the people justly hold him largely responsible, does not occupy an inspiring position. He disappoints no one when he shrinks from discussing the questions of the hour, and seeks refuge in generalities concerning the remote and more quiet regions of constitutional amendments.

In regard to New-York City matters, the Governor, like every one else, is a Reformer. He has come to a clear understanding of grave defects in the present charter, and points them out. The chief of them he deems to be the want of absolute power in the Mayor to remove the heads of Departments, and the extension of the terms of the latter beyond the term of the former. The criticism is sound; the only pity is that it did not occur to his Excellency to make it last year, when the evils he now detects were very considerably aggravated, with his consent. The Governor's suggestions in regard to a new charter are briefly: a Mayor with full power of appointment and removal of all heads of Departments, except the Police; an early election; removal of the Mayor by the Governor; a Police Board of three, appointed, one by the Mayor, one by the Chief-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one by the Chief-Judge of the Superior Court, with power of removal by the Governor for cause; full publication of transactions and accounts; one Board of Aldermen, with minority representation, "if any plan for it can be devised;" no increase of debt without consent of the people, or else an absolute veto by the Mayor on any such increase; salaries, not fees, for officials; a remedy in Courts for tax-payers against abuses of trust, and prohibition of acceptance of any State or Federal office by an officer of the City Government.

It will be seen that these recommendations include many good ones to which we have already called public attention. They differ from those of the Committee of Seventy in this—that while the Governor's plan proposes to give the appointment of heads of Departments to the Mayor, who represents only a numerical majority of the voters, the Committee of Seventy propose that heads of Departments shall be chosen by the minority representation method, by a Board of Aldermen themselves elected in the same way. The Committee agree with the Governor that a Board of Aldermen has but one duty, "to manage the affairs of the Corporation," and they deem that those affairs can be best managed by securing representation to the minority throughout all the Departments.

In regard to the specific abuses in New-York City, the Governor is chary of expressing decided convictions. He "recommends to the consideration of the Legislature the subject of alleged abuses under the referee system in our Courts, with a view of providing by law for such abuses as may be found to exist." This is putting very mildly that enormous and shocking evil, the corruption of the Judiciary. Gov. HOFFMAN has himself been upon the Bench, and as Judge and lawyer must know the great dangers, open and secret, which flow from this source. He should be the most keenly sensitive to even its reputed existence. If he is so, he has succeeded in repressing his feelings to a degree which the people will fail to appreciate. Concerning the outrages by the Quarantine and Harbor officials, the Governor has been so unfortunate as to remain without specific information. Of the load of debt laid fraudulently on the City by the *ad interim* auditors, he thinks that the fault is not so much with the act authorizing it, (which it will be remembered he signed,) as with the men who made up the Board of Audit; but he forgets that the act designated the men, who were at the time of its passage no less known to be scoundrels by those who knew them well than they now are.

On the subject of street processions, the Governor's views will naturally be received with interest. He contents himself with reciting the events attending the 12th of July, pointing out that general good temper had prevented any such attendant circumstances in the case of former processions, and leaves the subject to the Legislature, with the recommendation that any laws on the subject, should "secure equal privileges to all men, of whatever religion, of whatever politics, of whatever race, color, or creed."

The recommendations of the Governor, with reference to general State policy, are quite numerous. Among them is one calling on the Legislature to exert more caution in chartering savings banks, and renewing some suggestions made in 1869, to the effect that greater deliberation and publicity should be required in these matters. But this only reaches the surface of the difficulty. The proposition to limit the amount of deposits from any single person goes little deeper, and such a prohibition would be easily evaded. The most immediate and promising remedy would seem to be a general law, and the cessation of all special charters. The Governor also recommends the continuation of low tolls on the canals, which he reports as more prosperous than last year; the removal of disabilities of aliens relating to real estate; the modification of the laws for detention of witnesses, so that imprisonment may be limited to a fixed time; requiring County Judges to summarily investigate all cases of confinement for alleged lunacy; the creation by law of the crime of murder in the second degree; the amendment of the Eight-hour law, so as to give laborers employed by the State full pay for eight hours work; the repeal of the law allowing towns to bond themselves for railroads: and careful attention to the report of the Tax-Commissioners (Mr. WELLS, Chairman) on the revision of the taxes, in order to secure the taxation of personal property and the release of evidences of debt, particularly bonds and mortgages, and of manufacturing industry.

The Governor discusses elaborately the necessity of amendments to the State Constitution, and proposes a Commission of thirty-two, equally divided between the two great parties, as more likely than a convention to devise propositions that the people will approve. It is not possible to discuss the Governor's suggestions in this direction at this time, but they are deserving of candid and respectful attention.

The Taxable Resources of the City.

The report of Hon. DAVID A. WELLS on the finances of New-York City, sent to the Legislature yesterday in a special message from the Governor, presents little in regard to our liabilities which was not known before. The figures submitted by Mr. WELLS are identical with those embodied in the report of Controller GREEN, and dated "at the close of business, Dec. 16, 1871." We are indebted, however, to Mr. WELLS for the revival of a highly-important aspect of our resources—the taxable value of real estate. In the very able report upon local taxation submitted to the Legislature in February last, and drawn up by Messrs. D. A. WELLS, EDWIN DODGE, and GEO. W. CUYLER, there is much suggestive matter which can at this moment be very seasonably considered. In his yesterday's report, Mr. WELLS showed that the real estate valuation of the City for 1871 represented only about forty per cent. of its actual value. Instead of being something short of $770,000,000, the true valuation of the real estate of New-York would not be less than $2,000,000,000. Our gross liabilities, therefore, of one hundred millions, instead of representing a mortgage of thirteen per cent. upon the real estate of the City, ought to be equivalent to a mortgage of only five per cent. As pointed out by Mr. WELLS in his earlier report, the provisions of the existing law are sufficiently explicit on the subject of official valuation. The following are the essential clauses bearing on the responsibility of assessors: "All real estate liable to taxation shall be estimated and assessed by the assessors at its full and true value, as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor." "Every assessor who shall willfully swear false in taking said oath shall be deemed guilty of and liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury."

This law, as everybody knows, is simply a dead letter in this City. Were the undervaluation made perfectly uniform—that is to say, were all New-York property entered on the books of the Tax Commissioner at forty per cent. of its actual value—the only special grievance in the case would be the eluding of a legal proportion of the State tax. Mr. WELLS refers to the strife between the different Boards of County officials to run down the valuation of property to the lowest practical figure for the purpose indicated, and this will, doubtless, account for some part of the discrepancy between the nominal and real value of City real estate. But a much more potent element in the calculation is the fact that the Ring owed a great part of their strength among local capitalists to their power of applying a perfectly arbitrary standard to the valuation of real estate. The man who could be depended on to sign a whitewashing report, to lend his name to some corporate swindle upon the public purse, or either financially or socially to give the Ring leaders a much desired varnish of respectability, was pretty sure to be let off easily in the matter of assessments.

The fact that probably thirty per cent. of the real estate of New-York absolutely escapes taxation at the expense of the remainder, shows what a splendid field for corrupt bargains was here presented, and how unlimited were the opportunities for oppression enjoyed by NATHANIEL SANDS and his associates at the bidding of their masters. Up to 1868, Philadelphia enjoyed a similar distinction of having laws relating to assessments which were not executed. When the work of revision was intrusted to a Board not susceptible to corrupt influences, the valuation rose in one year from one hundred and sixty odd millions to four hundred and forty-five and one-half millions. The remedy proposed by Mr. WELLS, a twelvemonth ago, for the gross abuses of our system, was "a Board of Commissioners, whose tenure of office should be made as permanent and as far removed from partisan influences as possible; and who, clothed with all proper authority, and supported by the law officers of the State, should be required to practically enforce the laws, by providing for revaluations of real property, when the same are evidently defective and erroneous; and by prosecuting, to the full extent of the law, all derelictions of duty on the part of the assessors." Some provision, corresponding to this ought to form a portion of the new charter. The people are, further, entitled to demand that assessors who have grossly swindled them in the past, should be brought to account under the laws which they have violated.

Revival of the "Sick Man."

The text of the instructions lately transmitted by the Sultan of Turkey to his Grand Vizier has been made public. It furnishes an instructive example of the wisdom of occasionally revising popular opinions founded on past facts, in order that we may see how far they harmonize with present circumstances. The popular opinion about Turkey is that, whereas she was once famous for barbaric grandeur and military power, she has grown poor and weak without becoming less barbarous, and that, moribund today, she may be nationally extinct to-morrow. If, it is thought, the Turks under the long line of Emperors beginning with OTHMAN were infidel and uncivilized, they were at least rich and strong. The diadem of AMURATH and BAJAZET came down to their successors with increased splendor. The MOHAMMED who took Constantinople, and shattered the Roman Empire of the East, was outshone by SOLYMAN the Magnificent. Yet the grandson and great-grandson of that potentate signalized their ascent of the throne by murdering all their brothers, and this was in a manner typical of the popular notion of Turkey, which, from the time of SHAKESPEARE and "Good Queen BESS," is supposed either to have stood still, or to have "progressed backward."

Partly from old prejudices—for Christendom has not yet quite forgotten the Crusades—partly from imperfect means of information, and partly because it has been to the interests of powerful governments to magnify her defects, and to suggest excuses for her dismemberment, Turkey has not stood high in the esteem of the Western nations; and doubtless, to some extent, has suffered unjustly in consequence. For, after all said and done, the Turks are a fine race. We may prefer the Cross to the Crescent, and yet afford to admit this. From the time those predatory and adventurous Oghusian Tartars set up their tents in Asia Minor, their descendents have shown virtues that many who have hated the Ottoman as heartily as *Othello* might have done well to copy. They have been brave, temperate, faithful to their convictions, and, as a rule, in their private relations, singularly honest and truthful. The commonly received hypothesis is that their indolence, lack of knowledge, and defective sympathy with the spirit of the age are sure to weaken the Turks, relatively to other contiguous peoples, more and more as the years roll on. Now the letter to which we have referred, dictated by ABDUL-AZIZ to his chief Minister, awakens some reasonable doubts on this point.

The Sultan sets out by the statement that he is profoundly anxious to elevate and improve his country by every means in his power. The subject, he says, is constantly in his thoughts, and he is resolved that all his efforts shall tend to promote the prosperity of the Empire, and to develop its wealth, by giving a strong impulse to commerce and industry. He perceives the vast importance, to this end, of multiplying means of communication, and urges the energetic increase and improvement of railroads in a way that, coming from Turkey, sounds almost startling. The existing roads in Roumelia and Anatolia are to be at once completed and then extended. Instant attention is to be paid to the improvement of river navigation throughout the Empire. Suitable steamers are to be procured, as soon as possible, to establish a transport service on such streams as shall be found, by competent engineers, to be navigable. Connections are to be regularly established between the railroads and rivers; and various other suggestions are made, and orders given, looking to the extension of commerce and the augmentation of the national resources. His Majesty has plainly, apart from this question of transit, been making a study of political economy. It is his desire, he affirms, to see "as great a reduction as may be effected in the cost price of the industrial products of Turkey, so as to facilitate the purchase and export which their good qualities will command." To help this on, he has issued orders that capital "in all suitable cases" shall be advanced to manufacturers and merchants, "in order that no encouragement shall be withheld from the different branches of commerce and industry in the Empire."

All this, heralding as it does a powerful impetus for Turkish industry and productiveness, is important and interesting. There is not the least doubt that, with her soil, climate, and other advantages, Turkey can produce and sell to the rest of the world vastly more than she has hitherto done; and this, with the system of internal improvements projected by the Sultan, will enable the Turks to take and pay for a correspondingly greater amount of the products of other nations. In its commercial aspects, therefore, the news of this movement is significant. It is, however, in its social and political aspects, its relation to the great progressive waves of the nineteenth century, that this sign of awakening energy is most striking. A few years ago, the world would have expected such an indication from almost any other quarter, and from almost any other person, rather than a Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

Early Hours.

Now that the festivities of Christmas and New-Year's are fairly over, the social energies that have been concentrated on preparations for those important events will be diverted to the usual Winter recreations of fashion. To be sure, for a time we shall sadly miss the opera; yet perhaps for that very reason private entertainments will be all the more numerous and brilliant. Public balls will certainly be fewer than formerly, the majority of them having been hitherto given and attended by a class of the community who will this year find themselves in poor trim for such festivities. It is already certain that the flaming splendors of the Americus ball will be denied us, nor is it likely that the R. B. Connolly Coterie will care to exhibit their diamonds (if, indeed, they have any longer diamonds to exhibit) in the Academy as of yore. It will be a good omen, indeed, for New-York society, when these flashy and vulgar assemblies have fallen back into their native obscurity. Social demoralization was to a great extent a necessary attendant of political corruption, and it may fairly be hoped that reform in the latter respect will be followed by a corresponding improvement in the former.

Among other usages of the present that might profitably be changed, we trust to see a return to more seasonable hours. The practice of dancing all night, or at least far into the early morning hours, is not only extremely hurtful to health, but destructive of the very pleasure at which it aims. Dancing, like everything else, when carried to excess, palls on its most ardent votaries, and the evening's amusement is poorly purchased at the cost of next day's headaches and languors. It is gratifying to note that a step in the right direction has already been taken by people of established position. The custom is gaining ground of noting on cards of invitation, the hours when the entertainment is to begin and end, these being in all at least three hours earlier than has hitherto been usual. What are called "afternoon germans," a custom imported, we believe, from Washington, beginning at 5 P. M. and lasting until 10, are also becoming popular. Without entering into the question of the healthfulness of dancing in itself, it cannot certainly be gainsaid that so long as our young people find in this exercise their chief social relaxation, it is better they should dance early than late. If our ladies wish to preserve their bright eyes and blooming complexions, for which they are justly renowned, they ought certainly to make seasonable hours the rule of this and all succeeding Winters.

The Charter and Our Charities.

There are certain important features in the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy, relating to our public and private charities, which deserve careful consideration before they are incorporated in our organic law. In estimating the bearing of these provisions, the Legislature must always consider that the governing power in this City is now, and is likely to be for a long course of years, the Irish Catholic constituency. The ignorant Wards of this City will probably continue to furnish the preponderance of voters, and the influential body among them will be the Irish Catholics, led by cunning demagogues, who are indifferent to any faith or principle, but who use the masses for their own ambitious purposes. If, in the face of the recent tremendous uprising of the intelligent classes, the head thief and swindler of the Tammany Ring, with all his offenses rank before heaven, could be elected to the Senate of the State of New-York by ten thousand majority, we may be sure that when the moral and well-to-do community have again fallen back into their old indifference, smaller Tweeds and representatives of these classes will fill our City offices as heretofore. Numbers govern, and the Irish Catholics with their allies must control the City. Minority representation may indeed lessen this evil, but cannot wholly remove it.

With this prospect before us, how does the new charter leave certain charities which have long been trusted by the Protestant portion of the community?

All these institutions, many of them having charge of great numbers of the destitute and semi-criminal young, and doing a service to the City such as our own public and official charities have never accomplished, are made directly dependent on the future "Board of Charities and Correction." It is well known that the present Board of Charities, which (though containing some most respectable Protestant members) is clearly and directly under the Irish Catholic rule, has had it for its great ambition to swallow up Protestant institutions of the character of the "House of Refuge," the "Juvenile Asylum," "Home of the Friendless," and others. This long-cherished project is apparently to be finally carried out through the unconscious agency of the Committee of Seventy.

According to the new charter, whenever a semi-public Protestant institution of charity—such as the "Juvenile Asylum," for instance—which has done an excellent work for many years, partly through State aid and partly by private assistance, applies to the future Board of Aldermen for the apportionment of public moneys to which they are entitled by law, they must first be inspected and approved by the "Commissioners of Charities." Now any one who knows such Boards, as they have always been constituted by popular rule in this City, must know that they are not half so competent to judge of the economy and management of charities as the private Boards themselves of such institutions. In the future government of this Metropolis—if this charter becomes law—these Commissioners will be five in number, of whom one will be appointed by the Mayor, and therefore must represent the dominant political and religious influence of the City. Among the other four, under minority representation, the Republicans and Protestants will have certainly one, and may have two. The majority of the Board must represent the majority in the City. All will represent political parties, and will be governed in their management of charities by political considerations.

The only respectable Board of Charities the City ever enjoyed, it should be remembered, was the one preceding the present—one of the old and much-abused "Commissions," which was to a degree independent of party and the popular will. In the case we have supposed, the Board of Charities could immediately interfere in the method of management of the Juvenile Asylum. They would have the power practically to carry out one of the defeated bits of legislation of the Ring—Senator NORTON'S bill in favor of "Hereditary Religion"—and cut off all Protestant instruction to the little waifs who are sheltered in the Asylum. If any of the modes of discipline or the ideas inculcated should seem to this future Board of Charities too "advanced," they have at once the power to prohibit them by refusing their approval to the appropriation, and without their favorable report the Board of Aldermen are not permitted to appropriate the money. It may be replied by the framers of the instrument, that such charities can immediately escape such inspection, and be independent of this Board of Commissioners, by declining to accept public moneys.

But it should be remembered that large charities, such as the Juvenile Asylum, the House of Refuge, and several others, doing so important and extensive a work of prevention or reformation, could never be supported by private subscriptions alone. Experience shows that the contributions of the community to benevolent objects only amount to a certain sum annually, and the very extended and permanent works of beneficence must have public support. Moreover, these societies belong to the "moral police" of the community, and claim a legitimate support from public taxation.

We should fear that these provisions of the proposed charter would be either to Romanize our Protestant charities, or to cut them up by the roots. The provisions of the new charter which require tabulated statements of the various charities receiving public moneys to be filed in the Commissioners' office, so that the workings of each can be compared, and the beneficiaries can be prevented from imposing upon the public, seem to us eminently wise, as well as the requirement that the City should have power at any time to send their paupers, defective or sick, to these various institutions without charge. To render all charities receiving public aid dependent entirely on this future Board of Charities, seems to us a dubious and perilous provision.

Our Stagnant Library.

No great City of the same size and age is so poor in attractions for the sight-seer as this. We have no picture-gallery, and only the germ of a museum. Indeed, almost the only edifice of interest which a New-Yorker can take a country cousin to see is the Astor Library. Our people have, therefore, learnt to take a special pride in this institution, and its existence is a source of satisfaction to thousands who never enter its doors. These persons will probably hear with regret that the library is in a state almost of pauperism. The available income for expenditure on books does not amount to more than five thousand dollars a year. It needs no argument to prove how utterly inadequate such a sum is for the maintenance of a great library. It is far below that which numbers of wealthy men spend on private collections, almost confined to a single branch of study. The consequence of this poverty has necessarily been that the Astor has for some years past remained in a condition almost of stagnation. Each year it falls more and more behind. It is not merely that modern writers of ephemeral character are sought in vain, but that important works of enduring reputation are not forthcoming. Complain to the librarian about the want, and he will readily admit that they ought to be there, and will deplore their absence, but adds that "there is no money." It is of such very great importance that a population amounting to two millions of persons should have the power of consulting a fine collection of books, that we hope soon to see some active steps taken by our leading men to devise a plan to place the Astor on a more satisfactory footing. It could surely never have been intended by its munificent founder that it should become a positive misfortune to this City. Yet, as matters stand at present, it undoubtedly bids fair to prove so.

The Astor Library has come to be regarded as Astor property, a possession peculiar to that family, with which no outsider must interfere. The result is, of course, that no movement, public or private, has been taken to increase its usefulness. Now, it is impossible that Mr. ASTOR could have supposed when he endowed the institution, that he was bestowing upon it means to provide adequately for the literary wants of such a City as this was likely to become; and it is hard to imagine that he, who made so fine a beginning, should not have been ready and willing to permit all others interested in such a work to contribute to extend its usefulness. Among our citizens there are so many men envious for the public good, that we cannot but doubt that, if they will take this matter in hand and consult with the founder's son, who has also himself been a liberal donor to the institution, they will arrive at some scheme by which its usefulness may be extended. A suggestion lately made that persons should be invited to give or bequeath collections, their names being commemorated by rooms called after them, containing their picture or bust, seems to us a good one. But gifts of collections are useless unless buildings can be provided for them, and the money for this extra accommodation must first be secured.

Had Mr. ASTOR never founded the library, we cannot doubt that New-York would today have possessed a far finer one. Her wealthy sons would surely have come forward with gift and bequest to secure for their fellow-citizens literary advantages second to none on this continent. The Boston Library is advancing with giant strides. The Peabody Institute at Baltimore is already spending ten thousand dollars a year on books alone, and will probably soon expend a larger sum. It is open from 9 to 4, and again from 8 to 10 in the evening, while the Astor is only open from 10 to 4, because the lighting and extra attendants which the opening in the evening would entail is quite beyond the means of the very poor library of this very rich City. If the general public here are not given to literary pursuits—and that they are indifferent to them it is impossible to suppose—they nevertheless require good work from those who write for them in newspapers, magazines, and reviews; and good literary work can no more be turned out without a fine library than that of a clever artisan without tools. The library of the British Museum may be seen in every page of FROUDE and MACAULAY, and very many of CHARLES DICKENS' hours were passed in the same hive of brains.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gov. HOFFMAN recommends the Legislature to give immediate attention to the request of Controller GREEN for some provisions to enable him to raise money to meet the revenue bonds maturing in January, as well as other expenditures for the first four months of the year, at present absolutely unprovided for. It is with a feeling of relief that every citizen will feel for the first time in several years, that no powers with which the Legislature can possibly invest the Controller will be in any danger of being abused. Mr. GREEN must have immediate power to negotiate either long or short bonds with which to replenish the empty Treasury. The greatly-improved terms on which he will be able to do this will be the most expressive testimony that could be given to the beneficial influence of his administration upon the City credit. In whatever light we view it, the placing of an honest man at the head of the financial administration of the City is equivalent to hundreds of thousands saved upon the year's expenditure.

At the meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, yesterday evening, Judge VAN VOORST was able to make the highly gratifying announcement that Mr. VANDERBILT had signified his willingness to sink the track of the Fourth-avenue Railroad to any distance that was deemed necessary for the interests and convenience of the public. In his conduct of this eminently successful and important movement in favor of railroad reform, Judge VAN VOORST has displayed all those qualities of energy, ability, and tact which have so uniformly distinguished his public and professional career. Among the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, there is none more public spirited or more desirous of carrying out local reforms than Judge HOOPER C. VAN VOORST.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is a prisoner in one of his own houses, in the custody of a United States Marshal, on a charge of murder. Bail was refused by Judge MCKEAN, though the large amount of half a million was mentioned. The Mormon prophet has surrendered himself under an indictment returned against him by the Grand Jury in September last. The charge is that in 1857 BRIGHAM YOUNG instructed one HICKMAN and two others, to murder a man in the Echo Cañon, and to deliver to him the money found on the person of their victim. The instructions are said to have been followed to the letter, and the bones of the murdered man were recently discovered in the spot indicated by HICKMAN after his arrest by the United States authorities.

The people of the United States enter on the new year with that comfortable feeling which belongs only to economical persons, who are not only able but willing to pay their debts. Their ledgers show that since March 4, 1869, the public debt has been decreased $281,624,857, and they enjoy the consciousness that this unprecedented discharge of national obligations has been going on while the taxes have been steadily and appreciably lowered. Contrast this state of matters with the reckless increase of the debt of the City, under Democratic rule, and then estimate at its value the partisan clamor about the extravagance of the Republican National Administration.

Rochester was last night the scene of one of those outbreaks of violence which in the Northern States are confined to the ignorant Irish. A mob of this class undertook to take out of prison and hang a negro, who was confined on the charge of committing an outrage on the person of a little girl—a horrible crime, but one which is disgustingly familiar to the readers of Police reports, and which negroes do not at all monopolize. The Police seem to have acted with unusual stupidity, and the crowd became so great that the military were called in to defend the jail. They were stoned, and fired into the crowd, killing two persons and wounding two others. The whole affair is a shocking exhibition of those possibilities of mob violence which exist in every city where an ignorant foreign class has gained much hold.

It is a matter of congratulation for the people that, as our Albany correspondent reports, the Legislature this year is marked by the predominance of men of mature age. It is unfortunately true that among the most unscrupulous members of that body for several years past, young men have been numerous, who brought to the capital neither the dignity of manhood nor the innocence of youth. Voluble, reckless, and frivolous, their speech and behaviour were simply disgraceful.

The State Controller has to deal with smaller amounts than our magnificent municipal swindlers have familiarized us with. The entire State debt is less than one-third that of the City of New-York, being only $29,482,702. Yet signs of the last Democratic Legislature are evident here also, in the appearance of a deficiency of $2,327,924 for this year, and an estimated one of some four millions for next year, besides sundry demands for "extraordinary" work on the canals and the State Capitol.

Proposed Religious Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Reformed Church, on Eleventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was tolerably well filled, last evening, to hear speeches from Prof. R. W. SLOAN, D. D., Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, General Secretary of the National Association, and others, in advocacy of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to recognize the existence of a Supreme Being and the fact that this is a Christian country, the speakers, deprecating the fact that the Constitution as originally framed and as it now stands, did not and does not recognize these truths.

THE WORK OF REFORM.

The Old Board of Aldermen Threaten War.

Meeting of the Committee of Seventy Last Evening.

Election of Officers—The New Charter Nearly Ready—Proceedings of the New Assistant Aldermen—The Civil Justices.

The Old Board of Aldermen on the War Path.

It was generally understood that the adjourned caucus of the old Board of Aldermen was to have been held last evening at one of the many Tammany clubs. The caucus, however, if held at all, was religiously kept a secret. The TIMES reporters, though actively engaged in endeavoring to ferret out what took place, met with evasion and rebuff at every point. Ex-Alderman COMAN was not at home up to a late hour, and his associates appear to have successfully hidden themselves away. One did so far forget himself as to noisily assert that the old Board had determined to fight it out with the new Board, but he was so intoxicated as to render his statement unreliable.

Committee of Seventy—Election of Officers—The New Charter.

At 8 o'clock last evening, Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, Vice-Chairman, called the Committee of Seventy to order, and announced that under the rules it was necessary to elect a new board of officers. He then read a communication from Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, the Chairman of the Committee, stating that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding the letter and representation of Mr. HAVEMEYER, he was unanimously re-elected Chairman; Mr. HENRY M. BROWN was unanimously chosen Vice-Chairman, and Mr. SIMON STERNE was unanimously chosen Secretary, in the place of Mr. ROSWELL D HATCH, who is now traveling in the South; Mr. EMIL SAUER, of the Germania Bank, was re-elected Treasurer; Mr. WILLIAM RADDE, a member of the new Board of Aldermen, tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee, which was accepted, and Alderman RADDE was congratulated by several members upon his entrance into public life. Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, read a report from that Committee in relation to the new charter for this City, and announced that the document would soon be ready for the final action of the Executive Committee, and for presentation to the Legislature.

After a very general discussion of the report, the Committee adjourned.

The New Assistant Aldermen—Mr. Jos. P. Dempsey Elected Clerk—Ineffectual Attempt to Elect a President.

The Police wisely retained possession of the Chambers of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen after the adjournment of the two Boards on Monday last, in consequence of the scenes of violence and uproar which took place; and, consequently, when the new Board of Assistant Aldermen desired to meet at noon yesterday, the Chamber was immediately placed at their disposal, the Police, however, continuing to guard the doors, and permitting none but members of the Board and their friends to enter. The public door was soon afterward thrown open, and the lobby was quickly filled.

Mr. SCHWARTZ called the Board to order, and all the members answered to their names, Mr. GEISS officiating as Clerk *pro tem*.

A motion was at once made that the Board take a recess for one hour. This was opposed by Mr. GALVIN. "The Board," he said, "was ready to organize by choosing a presiding officer, and they had better do it at once."

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution that CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, Eleventh District, be elected President of the Board, and JOS. P. DEMPSEY Clerk. The resolution, he said, had been offered without any previous consultation with Mr. PINCKNEY.

Another motion to take a recess having been made and lost, Mr. ROBINSON'S resolution was put to the vote. It was lost, 7 members voting in the affirmative and 9 in the negative.

Mr. GALVIN then called for a separate vote on the nomination of Mr. DEMPSEY as Clerk, but Mr. GEORGE J. KRAUS offered as a substitute a resolution to elect OTIS T. HALL as President, and JOSEPH P. DEMPSEY as Clerk.

On motion, Mr. HALL'S name was stricken out of the resolution and Mr. DEMPSEY was then elected Clerk of the Board by a vote of 12 to 8.

Mr. GALVIN said that as there appeared to be no chance of electing a President of the Board, he would move that a recess be taken until 1 P. M.

In the meantime Mr. DEMPSEY was conducted into the Chamber and took his seat at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. GALVIN then nominated NICHOLAS R. CONNER, of the Fourteenth District, as President of the Board. The nomination was lost, 9 voting in the affirmative and 12 in the negative.

Mr. JOSEPH P. STACK nominated FRANCIS J. GEISS for President, but simultaneously a motion to adjourn to Thursday next was made and carried.

There appear to be a number of aspirants to the office of President. Eleven votes are required for any candidate, and the Board at present stands about equally divided.

The Old Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Notwithstanding the prohibition of the Supreme Court, the members of the old Board of Assistant Aldermen attempted to hold a private meeting in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday. A quorum, however, was not present.

Around the City Hall—A Quiet Day.

There was a complete lull in and around the City Hall yesterday, after the storm of the day before. This was in a great measure, no doubt, owing to the fact that a great many politicians went to Albany on Monday night, and that, consequently, the usual crowd had dwindled down into a few knots of the most ill-visaged and whisky-perfumed hangers-on of the rank and file of Tammany. Such as were present discussed, in their peculiar classical manner, the events of New-Year's Day, and those who were Mayor HALL'S friends were loud in their commendation of his decisive action in recognizing the new Boards. Mr. SHAFFER, temporary Clerk of the new Board of Aldermen, came down town at an early hour, entered the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen by the private doors, and took possession. Mr. HARDY, however, declined to give up the keys of the safe and book-cases, on the ground that they were the property of the old Board. No formal demand was made for possession of the office of the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The members of the old Board of Aldermen met in caucus in the Supervisor's room, in the new Court-house, but the result of their deliberations could not at that time be ascertained. It is said that Mr. FRANCIS J. TUOMEY, for fifteen years Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and in no way identified with politics, will probably be deputed to take charge of all the books and papers in the Clerk's office of the Board of Aldermen, pending the dispute between the two Boards.

The Mayor arrived at his office at an early hour yesterday, and during the morning remained closely shut up in his private sanctum. The old Board of Assistant Aldermen had the effrontery to send to him the resolution adopted by them to transfer the public printing from the New-York Printing Company to FRANK MCMULLEN, and to request his signature thereto. The request was not, of course, acceded to. During the day, ARCHIBALD FULLERTON was sworn in as Second Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and Ex-Judge HENRY ALKER as Public Administrator. The flags on the City Hall were hoisted by direction of the Mayor. Can it be possible that this display of bunting was in honor of the victory obtained over his late friends and associates?

The New Civil Judges.

The new Civil Judges elected for the State Courts took their seats for the first time yesterday, having taken their official oaths at different times since receiving their certificates of election. Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT presided in Supreme Court, Chambers. Judges WILLIAM C. CURTIS and JOHN SEDGWICK occupied seats on the Bench of the Superior Court, General Term, in company with Judge MCCUNN, who presided. Chief-Justice CHARLES P. DALY, re-elected as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and by his associates re-elected to the Chief-Justiceship, presided in the General Term of that Court. Judge SPAULDING, of the Marine Court, sat in General Term.

At the opening of the General Term of the Common Pleas, Judge ROBINSON having announced the fact that his associates had elected Judge DALY to his old position of Chief-Justice, the members of the Bar present very warmly congratulated the latter on a renewal of his tenure of office.

The Spottswood Assassination Case—Mrs. Commodore Chauncey Arrested.

Mrs. Commodore CHAUNCEY, the lady who shot DANIEL SNOWHILL, at a wedding in Spottswood, N. J., is under arrest at her house, near the scene of the tragedy. She cannot be removed to the jail at New-Brunswick, so serious were the injuries which she received at the time of her attempt upon SNOWHILL'S life. Physical prostration after the excitement of the attack, and the flight, has also done much to reduce her strength, so that it is scarcely likely that she will be well enough to be removed to the jail for some days or weeks to come.

SNOWHILL lies at the house in which he was visiting in a very critical condition, and it is not thought probable that he can recover. The bullet, which lodged near his heart, has not been extracted.

Mrs. CHAUNCEY'S injuries result from a blow which SNOWHILL struck when she first fired at him. Dressed in male attire, SNOWHILL thought her a man, and put himself on the offensive as soon as he discovered that his assailant was armed.

The Case of Connolly.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—By a stipulation, signed by the respective parties, the hearing on the appeals from orders modifying and refusing to vacate the order of arrest in the case of Ex-Controller CONNOLLY has been set down for Friday.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Oil-Works at Blissville, Long Island, Blown to Atoms—A Kerosene Volcano—Magnificent Spectacle.

At 9 o'clock last night the inhabitants of Greenpoint and Hunter's Point were startled by a flash that for a moment filled the air with vivid light, and a low rumbling sound, like that of an earthquake, that followed immediately afterward, shaking windows and objects indoors in a manner very mysterious to those who did not know the cause. Immediately a huge volume of black smoke was seen rising over the oil-works at Blissville, and a moment after great billows of flame were leaping high into the air, while the dense black cloud stretched itself far away to the west.

The noise of the explosion caused great numbers to repair to the scene, full of apprehensions of a great sacrifice of human life.

The scene of the disaster was JOHN B. COZZENS' old oil-works, now run by a Mr. BURK, under the supervision of PATRICK MCCUNN. An immense still, covered in by a large brick structure, had exploded, blowing the building to atoms, and scattering the flaming fluid over the brick stable and office adjoining. All these buildings were in a very short time involved in a general conflagration. The spectacle was a magnificent one, its appalling character being very much mitigated by the fact that no person was seriously injured by it. Only one person was working near the building when the explosion took place, and he fortunately escaped with only a slight bruise or so, being thrown down by the concussion. Owing to the remoteness of the place from fire limits, the engines were not on the ground until everything that was within reach of the flames was beyond redemption, nor could the Department avail much after its arrival except to prevent the fire from spreading to the surrounding works.

Thousands upon thousands of gallons of oil were consumed, the flames throwing a glare that lit up the surrounding country for a great distance. The amount of damage could not be ascertained at once, but it was thought that it would not fall short of $50,000.

Another reporter says: CARR & BURKE'S Oil-works at Blissville, Long Island, were totally consumed last night. The fire was caused by the explosion of two oil stills, which created great alarm in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and attracted vast numbers to the scene of the conflagration. The engineer was in the building at the time of the explosion, but providentially escaped with his life. The Suburban Fire Department was utterly powerless to contend with the flames, and the entire property proved a total wreck. The loss is estimated at over $100,000, on which there is no insurance.

Loss of the Ship Europa—All Hands Rescued.

Capt. WOOD, of the ship *Europa*, arrived in this City, yesterday, in the ship *Liverpool*, and reports the total loss of the former vessel. He states that he left Glasgow on Oct. 13, and had ordinary wind and weather to the 25th of November, when he experienced a very heavy gale at latitude 40° 28′, longitude 53° 02′, which washed away bulwarks, and caused the ship to labor and strain very much up to Dec. 20, when he had the worst weather he ever experienced, in latitude 40° 29′, longitude 61° 01′. The main and mizzen masts fell over the side, close by the deck, with all the yards, sails and gear attached, injuring the boats, breaking the pumps, fife-rail, carrying away head-lifts and braces, the people on the fore-yard being in a very perilous position, the yard tipping and swinging, throwing the men down to the deck and into the rigging. On the 21st December all hands were lashed to the pumps, the fore-topmast, with yards, went over the side, leaving nothing but the foremast and yard. On Dec. 23 the ship was in an awful condition, bulwarks gone, pump and steering gear broke, no masts, and the crew nearly worn out, having been at the pumps four days and nights. At noon sighted a vessel, which bore down to them. He got two boats out with difficulty, and all hands, twenty-six in number, left the ship, there being seven feet of water in the hold. At 5½ P. M. got on board the ship *Liverpool*, Capt. LAMBERT, from London for New-York, who kindly received them and brought them to this port.

The New-York Historical Society—Election of Officers—Retirement of Rev. Dr. De Witt from the Presidency.

The annual meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening in Eleventh-street and Second-avenue—Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., in the chair. The annual reports of the Executive Committee, Treasurer and Secretary, which were of a most satisfactory character, were read and adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, AUGUSTUS SCHELL; Vice-Presidents, Erastus C. Benedict, LL. D., and James W. Beekman; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Cullen Bryant, LL. D.; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Wm. J. Hoppin; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field, and Librarian, George H. Moore, LL. D.

The former President, Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., signified his wish to be relieved from active official duty, and declined re-election. On motion of Dr. MOORE, resolutions were passed eulogistic of Rev Dr. DE WITT'S past services and regretting his retirement from office. Dr. DE WITT expressed his thanks, and the meeting then adjourned.

Republican Central Committee.

The delegates elect to the Republican Central Committee met last evening at Apollo Hall for the purpose of organizing for the year 1872. The meeting was called to order by Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND and Mr. HUGH GARDENER was elected temporary Chairman.

The names of delegates were then called over, when it was ascertained that the First, Third and Fourth Districts were contested. On motion, the matter was refered to a committee consisting of Messrs. FARR, VANCE, THOMAS, MURPHY, RUSSELL and LAIMBEER.

Judge WHITE proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we congratulate ourselves and the Republicans throughout the Union upon the fact that the Empire State has thrown off its recent political thraldom and again wheeled into line as a staunch, true, and, as we firmly believe, for the future an invincible Republican State—[applause]—and in the great contest of 1872 we intend to be and will be foremost in sustaining and illustrating Republican principles, and rallying for our distinguished chieftain, ULYSSES S. GRANT—[cheers]—a record that will be cheering to every patriot in the land, and appalling to every enemy of Republican institutions. [Applause.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet again in two weeks.

The Paterson Poisoning Case.

Coroner QUIN, of Paterson, yesterday continued the inquest on the body of RANSON F. BURROUGHS, which was found a week ago in the Franklin-street House. GILBERT and PHOEBE ANN RILEY, who lived in the house adjoining that occupied by BURROUGHS, first testified as to some facts relating to the disposition made of the furniture removed by LIBBY GARRABRANT. Mrs. SARAH GARRABRANT, mother of the prisoner was placed upon the stand, but her evidence was not important. The Coroner sent for the prisoner, LIBBY GARRABRANT, who gave very contradictory testimony. She acknowledged having purchased arsenic, and said that deceased had poisoned himself, and that he had been dead for some days when his body was discovered. She also acknowledged having written the letter found in the pocket of the deceased.

The stomach of BURROUGHS has been given to Prof. DOREMUS for analysis, and the jury were unwilling to find a verdict until the result of the analysis is known. The inquest was adjourned until Thursday evening.

Probable Homicide in Newark, N. J.

THOMAS HERRON, a man employed by Dr. HENRY FENNER, near South Orange, stopped at the saloon of PATRICK HAND, in Second-street, on Sunday evening, where he remained during the evening, drinking with the proprietor and HUGH CONLAR. They had a trifling dispute, which led to blows, HERRON being pitted against the two. They beat HERRON unmercifully, and afterward set a ferocious dog upon him. His clothes were torn off by the animal, and his face, arms and legs were badly lacerated. HERRON was rescued and carried home. Yesterday he was insensible from what is supposed to be a fracture of the skull. His recovery is pronounced improbable.

The Riverside Park.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday made the formal order appointing new Comissioners in the matter of the Riverside Park, in conformity with its decision made some time since and reported in the TIMES. The new Commissioners are Ex-Judge SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM C. TRAPHAGAN, former partner of the late JAMES T. BRADY, and JOHN GRAHAM.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Reports Concerning the Anti-Administration Senators—Erection of New Statues at the Capitol—Project to Convert the Valley of the Yellowstone into a Public Park.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The first Cabinet meeting since before Christmas was held today, all the members being present. It was of brief duration, however, no important business being transacted. The President will go over to Philadelphia for a day or two.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE DISAFFECTED SENATORS.

It is commented on here as of considerable significance that both Senators TRUMBULL and FENTON called on the President yesterday, and subsequently called on the members of the Cabinet. From this some people argue that there can be no truth in the rumor that these gentlemen have lately received distinct propositions from the Democrats to know whether, in case a Conservative Republican was nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats, they would bolt the nomination of GRANT; or, if such a rumor be true, then it is argued that the other rumor must also be true, to wit: that they have declined to make any arrangement or to be bound by any implication which would indicate that they were ready to separate from the Republican Party.

BUTLER ON THE FISHERIES.

Gen. BUTLER has arrived from his fishing excursion to New-England, where his experience with the fishermen has further impressed him with the necessity of continuing his war on the portion of the treaty relating to their interests, and he is determined to push it with renewed vigor.

INTEREST IN NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The result in the organization of the Legislature at Albany is received here by such members of the New-York delegation in Congress, with one exception, as are in the city, with much satisfaction. It is also equally satisfactory in other quarters, and the hope is very generally expressed that this may only prove the continuation of the Reform victory which began in November. No Legislature's work will be watched with greater interest here this Winter than that of New-York.

STATUE OF ROGER SHERMAN.

The statue of ROGER SHERMAN, the first Governor of Connecticut and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, has been set up by the statue of TRUMBULL, which was noticed a day or two ago, and the two standing directly opposite the statues of GREENE and ROGER WILLIAMS, form a very pleasing addition to the statuary of the Capitol. The Sherman will, perhaps, be considered a more pleasing marble than the Trumbull, though both will be justly admired. It is worthy of remark that the statue of Gov. SHERMAN bears a striking resemblance to Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois. He is represented in the attitude of delivering a speech. The left hand holds up the cloak which has partially fallen from the right shoulder, and the right arm is raised to the height of the breast, and the hand employed with a gesture. The contour of the figure and the expression of the face unite in impressing one that the statue is the contribution of Illinois instead of Connecticut.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt has decreased, in round numbers, $4,500,000 since Dec. 1.

The following is a brief statement:

The decrease in the debt during December is	$4,412,956
Coin balance	111,432,826
Currency balance	15,861,493
Coin certificates	36,049,700

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Bonds at six per cent	$1,542,291,750 00
Bonds at five per cent	311,564,950 00
Principal	1,853,856,700 00
Interest	43,789,257 85

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	22,025,000 00
Principal	$36,703,000 00
Interest	329,460 06
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,739,937 26
Interest	290,213 02

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$357,592,801 25
Fractional currency	40,767,877 52
Coin certificates	36,049,700 00
Total	$434,410,378 77
Unclaimed interest	$13,784 84
Total debt	2,326,710,016 03
Interest	44,422,715 79
Total	$2,371,132,731 82
Cash in the Treasury—Coin	$111,432,826 91
Cash in the Treasury—Currency	15,861,493 77
Total	$127,294,320 68

DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Jan. 1, 1872	$2,243,838,411 14
Dec. 1, 1871	2,248,251,367 85
Decrease of debt during the past month	4,412,956 71
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	76,870,435 78
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413 09

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,564 00
Interest paid by the United States	12,692,475 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,334,264 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	9,358,210 00

BONDS PURCHASED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT WHICH HAVE BEEN CANCELED AND DESTROYED.

Principal of bonds	$247,088,450 00
Amount paid in currency	277,494,508 00
Currency value of interest accrued on bonds bought "flat"	30,848 92
Net cost in currency	277,463,659 60
Net cost estimated in gold	232,038,132 00

IMPROVEMENT AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The grand hall of the Smithsonian Institute, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago, has been rebuilt, and is to be devoted to a Museum of Fossils. No appropriations have been made for the necessary glass-cases, but will undoubtedly be made during the present session. Meantime the collection is begun by the setting up of a plaster cast of the skeleton of the megatherium which is in the British Museum. The casts of the different bones have been received, and workmen are now putting them together in the centre of the hall. There have also been received a plaster cast of an immense fossil armadillo, and a turtle several feet in diameter. Prof. HENRY MORTON, President of the Stevens Institution of Technology, at Hoboken, N. J., arrived here today, and lectures in the scientific course of the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow night. Prof. HAYDEN is working diligently on the report of his recent explorations in the Yellowstone Valley, and will soon have it ready, which is preliminary to the final complete and detailed report which he hopes to finish as soon as the labors of active explorations will permit. Mr. JACKSON, the photographer of the expedition, has set up quite a large establishment here, where he is making the prints for illustrations from the negatives, as well as stereoscopic and other views. Mr. ELLIOTT, the artist, has a room at the Smithsonian Institute, where he is busy elaborating his sketches of the wonderful scenery, finishing many of them in water colors, and also preparing the charts and maps which will illustrate the report, and which are made from sketches and reports of surveys. In a room adjoining the National Museum at the Smithsonian Institute, have just been opened the cases of mineralogical specimens, amounting to several tons in weight, gathered during the exploration. These specimens will be arranged as soon as possible in the cabinet of the Institute. The collection is of great interest to geologists. There are cabinets illustrating completely the silicious deposits of the hot and Geyser Springs, the calcareous deposits of the Gardiner's River hot soda springs, a large number of fossils, among which are the huge tusk of an elephant and an elephant's tooth, and the whole formation of the Yellowstone Valley is illustrated, besides a great collection of mineral ores, coals, and the like, gathered by the expedition to and from the valley. The proposition to set apart this whole wonderful valley for a grand national park will come up in Congress soon after the recess again, and legislation following the precedent in the case of the Yosemite is probable. Seeing that the proposed park, which is a tract of country about the size of the State of Vermont, is higher above the sea than the top of Mount Washington, is almost wholly of volcanic formation, and contains no ores or coal beds, or minerals of value, with a climate so cold that there are heavy frosts every month in the year, it is difficult to discover what more profitable use it can be put to than set apart as a natural curiosity for the entertainment of the whole world. The brief accounts of the explorations have created a great impression here, and the appropriations asked for to complete the surveys will easily be made by Congress, especially as they are modest in amount.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is expected to be here to-morrow to meet with the Advisory Civil Service Board. While in the city this time he will be the guest of Hon. SAM. HOOPER, of Massachusetts.

THE BANKS.

Third-Avenue Savings Bank—The Run Yesterday.

The Third-avenue Savings Bank was yesterday the scene of considerable excitement. A report had been circulated that the affairs of this institution were in a highly unsatisfactory state, in consequence of which, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., the hour of closing, the bank was crowded with men and women eager to withdraw their deposits. At about 2 P. M. nearly 500 people had assembled in and about the building, and when the doors were closed over 100 persons still remained inside. It is expected that this run will continue today, and perhaps longer. A similar run was made upon this bank on the 9th of October last, which continued for three days, the result being that the depositors all received their money, and the business of the bank continued without interruption. Mr. JOHN H. LYON, the President of the bank, says that the report which caused this excitement is an entirely malicious and unfounded one, propagated by former directors of the savings bank and political enemies of the present managers. The allegations made in reference to its financial condition, and its speculations in real estate and stocks, the President also pronounces to be untrue in every particular, and refers to the statement made by him last October as the only correct account. The statement then made showed a surplus of between $70,000 and $80,000, which was about the amount of the surplus on the 31st of December. The amount withdrawn by depositors in last October was nearly $800,000, since which $250,000 fresh deposits have been made.

The managers of the bank showed themselves to be quite prepared for the run of yesterday, having cash to the amount of $1,000,000 on hand. It has been customary since the opening of the bank to pay out from $150,000 to $200,000 on the 1st of January, that being the day on which the depositors receive their half-yearly interest. Securities have also been converted during the day, so that the management have prepared themselves for even greater withdrawals of deposits than occurred on the three days' "run" of October last. The amount of deposits is about $5,000,000, and the available securities about $2,000,000, a large portion of which is in New-York State and City bonds.

The Stuyvesant Bank.

The depositors in the Stuyvesant Bank met at the Sinclair House last evening, Ex-Judge KELLY presiding. The Committee appointed to inquire into the financial condition of the bank reported that the Receiver had collected $69,388 76 since his appointment, and had disbursed $60,696 62, leaving a balance of $8,692 54.

Latilla's Cartoons.

A work of rare merit, in an artistic point of view, comprising twenty-five cartoons illustrative of Gospel texts, by EUGENIO LATILLA, an Italian artist, is on exhibition at BRENTANO'S store, No. 33 Union-square. The cartoons, faced by the text in fancy type, surrounded by an illuminated border, and superbly colored by hand, are beautifully and appropriately bound in embossed leather. The designs have never been published, but a few copies were struck off, and distributed to private friends of the artist. They illustrate, as we have said, incidents taken from the Gospels, such as Christ Blessing Little Children, the Raising of Lazarus, and the Last Supper. An inspection of these cartoons is sufficient proof that LATILLA was an artist in the true sense of the word; for, though not grand in design, the grouping is good, and the countenances of the various figures full of devotional feeling. Nor are the illuminated texts the least charming portion of the work. In each one the type is different, and the borders are in themselves works of art of no mean order. The coloring, too, is very brilliant, and has evidently been executed with much care. But one copy of this work, the property of the artist's widow, is for sale. The late HENRY TUCKERMAN, in his *Lives of the Artists*, refers to this work of LATILLA'S in highly complimentary terms.

Cancellation of Tennessee State Bonds.

From the Nashville Union, Dec. 29.

The Cancelling Committee yesterday canceled 1,334 State bonds, amounting to $1,334,000, thereby finishing the great labor allotted to them in this respect. The Committee commenced their work on the 19th of this month, since which time they have done more work than is generally supposed, having canceled 10,839 bonds of the State of Tennessee, in value amounting to $10,839,000. Each bond has from forty-six to sixty-four coupons attached, the number being dependent upon the series of the bonds and the first-due coupons. In order to cancel each bond and the coupons attached, it was necessary to make, on an average, fifty-five perforations, which were made by punches and mallets, and are about one-half inch in diameter. It will thus be seen that the labor of punching was very heavy, requiring upon the whole 596,145 perforations. The work of arranging the bonds was also very great, inasmuch as each bond of every series made it necessary for coupons to fall upon each other. In addition to this the whole had to be listed in a record book of 600 pages, kept for that purpose, in which each bond was fully described, showing its number, series, color, number of coupons, date of first coupons due, by whom signed, by what parties returned, and to whom and for what purpose issued. All of the listing was done by JNO. S. WILKES, the arranging and assorting by the Canceling Committee, composed of the Governor, Controller, Treasurer and Secretary of the State, and then the bonds were carefully punched, as above stated, in their presence and by their direction, and under the superintendence of Mr. DEMPSEY WEAVER. After being canceled the bonds were recalled from the books, checked off, put in properly sealed packages, and then safely deposited.

The Republicans of Missouri and the Liberal Movement of 1870.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 27.

Every intelligent man in Missouri, and every well-informed citizen of the country, knows that the division of Republicans in this State in 1870 was upon a local question exclusively, and is held by the Republican masses of the State to have passed away with the disposition of that question. In no election since held in this State have Republicans been divided. The stronghold of the liberal wing was St. Louis County; and here, after a most desperate but futile struggle of a scheming clique, the members of that clique found themselves without followers, without even an organization, and felt compelled to come into the one only Republican camp. Since the Fall of 1870, "Liberals" as such have not held a convention, nor nominated a candidate, but they have fused in the primaries with other Republicans, participated with them in county conventions, and voted for the same ticket at the polls. The Republican Press in this State is a unit, and knows of no division in the party—with the notably sole exceptions of the *Westliche Post*, of which SCHURZ is editor, and the *State Times*, till now published as the organ of our Democratic House of Representatives. Of the State Committee of the late Liberal wing, a clear majority have joined the State Committee of the other wing in the call for one State Convention of all the Republicans of this State.

A Commercial Traveller Released from Arrest in Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 30.

A telegram received last night from Alexandria, announces that Judge UNDERWOOD has released WM. H. BARRETT, who was brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus under the act of Congress of 1867. BARRETT is a commercial traveller or drummer from the North, and was arrested in this city a few days ago for selling goods by sample without license. Justice WHITE fined him the minimum amount imposed by the State law, but he declined to pay the fine and went to jail with a view of testing the legality of the law by which he was punished. Judge UNDERWOOD held that the case was covered by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of WARD *vs.* the State of Maryland, which declared such laws unconstitutional.

Illness of Archbishop Spalding.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 2.

The Most Rev. Archbishop SPALDING, who who has been confined to his room for some time past from a serious bronchial affection, grew worse on Sunday, and yesterday the prayers of the congregation at the cathedral were asked for his recovery. Last evening the condition of the venerable prelate was unchanged, but no serious fears are entertained but that he will finally recover.

THE REFORM LEGISLATURE.

Continued from First Page.

the net revenues were $569,974 61; now they are $981,588 68, showing an increase of $411,614 07.

But turning from a comparison of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1871, with the previous fiscal year, to one of the season of navigation of 1871 with that of 1870, the result is still more favorable to 1871. This shows an increase of tolls in the present season of navigation (and practically some fifteen days shorter) over that of 1870 of $487,227 78. A comparison of expenditures for the same years cannot accurately be made at this time, but it is entirely within the limits of safety to say that they were as much smaller in the calendar year of 1871 as compared with that of 1870, as the foregoing table shows them to have been in the corresponding fiscal year.

The receipts of 1871 were larger than the annual average of the thirty-four years since 1837; and the annual average for the seven years next preceding the war was only $2,459,540, or less by the large sum of $839,760 78 than the sum collected in the second season of the new era of low tolls and an improved condition of the canal. Further progressive benefits may reasonably be expected.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

On the 30th of September, 1871, the funded debt of the State was $38,121,606 40, or over $500,000 less than in the previous year. It is classified as follows:

General fund	$4,040,026 40
Contingent	68,000 00
Canal	11,966,580 00
Bounty	22,047,000 00
Total	$38,121,606 40

But the aggregate State debt, after deducting unapplied Sinking Funds, was

Sept. 30, 1870	$32,409,144 26
Sept. 30, 1871	29,482,702 52
Thus the reduction in the State debt is	$2,926,441 74

RESULTS OF A LIBERAL CANAL POLICY.

The Controller congratulates the people on the result of a liberal canal policy and on its adoption by both political parties, and demonstrates the necessity of its permanence. The means by which the people gain their subsistence should not be impaired, and the least practicable portion of their surplus earnings should be taken from them. During the last fiscal year there has been a decrease of $676,293 03 in the expenditures on the Canals, and although the last season of navigation was fifteen days shorter than in 1870, the tolls collected in it were $487,722 78 more than in 1870. The anticipations expressed in last years' report that "another year will turn the tide strongly in our favor," have been realized; and trade has been restored to the public works. Increasing competition in other States and Canada, demonstrates the necessity of future progressive reform in lowering the tolls. Yet, for the fiscal year ended 30th of September, 1871, there was a decrease in the tolls of $267,207, but taking expenditures into consideration, the increase of net revenues was $411,614. The cereals are the most important part of the trade and contribute one-half of the revenue. The high tolls were disastrous, both to revenue and business—each having decreased enormously under them. Tonnage of vegetable food on the canals was 2,122,237 in 1861, and only 1,302,613 in 1869. In 1871 the arrivals of wheat by canal at tidewater increased over 4,000,000 of bushels, and those of corn over 15,000,000. The shipments of grain at Buffalo increased 18,753,160 bushels, and those at Oswego, 1,591,860. Further improvement may be expected. Owing to extension of railroads in the Northwest the prospects of the increased production of grain there were never better. The improved condition of the canals and the prompt attendance of officials contributed to the success of the season. Some of the quickest trips ever known were made in 1871. The important reform of low tolls tends to promote honest government. "Corruption naturally arises from large revenues and lavish expenditures, but perishes in the atmosphere of wise economy and a due regard to the interests of the people, in commercial as well as in political affairs."

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

The effect of new rival routes and mechanical appliances has yet to be tested, and "constant and vigorous attention, both on the part of the State itself and of the intelligent men who are especially interested in the result, is imperatively demanded to secure cheaper and more rapid methods of carrying property over the canals."

CANAL EXPENDITURES, &C.

The decrease in the canal expenditures indicates that the expenses of the previous year are no longer necessary, and further reductions may be expected. Parts of the canal debt are redeemable July 1, 1872, and Jan. 1, 1873. It is believed the credit of the sinking fund will be found a security abundantly ample for borrowing the deficiency, and that a resort to taxation will not be necessary.

BOUNTY DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

A balance of $4,662,371 remains in the Treasury, and a tax of 2 mills only will be needed for 1872, instead of 2½ in 1871.

LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The Controller recommends legislation requiring annual statements of county, town, city and village indebtedness, and providing, by proper penalties, for prompt performance of the duties required by it.

REVENUES.

The statement of revenue shows a nominal but not wholly real deficiency of $8,878,806 on Sept. 30, 1871, but taxes unpaid on that day and advances made for appropriations for 1872 are $6,550,881, leaving an actual deficiency of $2,327,924, being $213,178 more than the deficiency estimated last year. The increase arises from appropriations not then included in the estimates of the department.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

The Controller recommends that the State tax for the City and County of New-York be made payable within each fiscal year. It is nearly half of the whole State tax, and yet it is not strictly payable until two months afterward. The percentage payable to the County Treasurer of New-York now reaches $10,000. The Controller deems this disproportionate to the service rendered, and that it should be reduced. Special rates are paid in the Counties of New-York, Kings, Albany, Oswego, Onondaga, Erie and Westchester. He recommends an uniform rate of compensation throughout the State, in no case exceeding a given maximum, to be fixed by the Legislature. The expenditures for educational purposes were $3,007,563, of which $2,458,751 were the proceeds of a direct tax of one and one-fourth mills for common schools. Expenditures for asylums, for the deaf, blind, insane and idiotic were $314,631. This is exclusive of appropriations for building. The amount paid for hospitals, orphan asylums and other charitable institutions was $1,773,370.

The net revenue from the Onondaga Salt Springs was $26,656. The estimate of expenses for next year is $56,000, being $6,000 more than in the current year. Receipts from auction duties were $100,196.

The earnings for the State Prisons were $9,604 more than last year, but the expenditures over earning were $470,309 The Controller thinks the prisons should be self-supporting, and recommends the subject to the Legislature as "worthy of the most earnest, thorough, and intelligent investigation with a view to revision."

The sum paid to the State Reformatory at

Elmira in 1871 was	$123,318
To the new Capitol	482,942
The school fund increased in 1871	62,943
Estimated deficiency on Sept. 30, 1872	4,051,159

showing the excess on appropriations over provision to meet them. "Appropriations mean actual money, and this can only be realized by the practical process of taxation."

At the State tax sale last September for taxes from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, 14,559 parcels were sold; purchases by individuals amounted to $361,994, and by the State $68,603.

In 1871 the tax for all purposes known to the Controller's office was $45,674,486. In 1863 it was $18,956,024.

The gross valuation in 1871 was $2,052,537,898; increase over 1870, $85,536,713.

The State tax for the current fiscal year is 5 79-120 mills, made up as follows:

	Mills.
For Schools	1¼
General purposes	1¾
Bounty debt	2
New Capitol	⅜
Canal floating debt	⅛
New work and extra repairs	⅛
Champlain Canal enlargement	1-5
Total	5 79-120

The Controller is of opinion that, exclusive of extraordinary work on the canals and work on the new Capitol, the deficiency in the general fund and the calls upon the Treasury can be met next year by a tax of 6⅛ mills.

The Delaware Whipping-Post—Congressman Biggs Corrected.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Dec. 29.

In a recent speech our Congressman, Mr. BIGGS, who can raise as many peaches per acre as the next man, and doesn't get frightened if the market is a little dull, made a very serious error. He assured the House that: "So far as the State of Delaware is concerned, and especially as regards the whipping-post, that is an institution which we ourselves today are proud of. It has only been established for felons, and scoundrels, and thieves and robbers; and to the glory of the State be it said, that no man has been caught back at it a second time after he has been once properly whaled."

Now, the fact is, that it is a common thing for a man to be whipped more than once. At the recent session of Court, one LUTTON was whipped for larceny, who had been lashed at the same post, by the same "cat-o'-nine-tails," not less than twice or thrice previously. LUTTON said he had ceased to care for the punishment, and he had evidently lost all sense of humiliation or shame. We undertake to say that if any careful examination is made of the Court records, and the Sheriffs' records, (if they keep any,) that it will be found that at least one-fifth, if not one-fourth, of the whippings, annually, are inflicted on persons who had been so punished previously. No statistics of crime are collected or published, in the State. Nobody knows the precise facts or figures, but the friends of the lash, the admirers of the whipping-post, (among whom we grieve to see a humane and civilized gentleman, like Mr. BIGGS,) have long made the bold and unfounded claim that people were never "whaled twice." It is time this assumption were exploded, and we here take occasion to do so. The statement is not true, and the records will show its falsity! We say again, that though the lash and the "convict's jacket" system, have the effect of driving many of our criminals into other States, many do come back to the whipping-post to be lashed a second time, and even oftener.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Suggestion for the Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let the new charter provide for the office of Commissioner of Streets and Side-walks, this officer to receive a liberal salary, and to hold office during good behavior; this officer to have no other duties than those that appertain to the contracting for sidewalks and pavements and the keeping of them in repair. The Commissioner shall have the power to order such streets paved as he may think necessary, and shall generally possess all powers to pave, keep in repair and keep clean all streets in the City, except as such powers are given to the citizens themselves. Contracts shall be given by "blocks," and not by streets, and the actual residents on each block shall have power to decide what kind of pavement they want on their block and the price they are to pay. This decision to be made by petition, and the kind of pavement receiving the majority of signatures of actual residents on each block shall be the kind of pavement which the Commissioners shall contract for. The petition shall set forth the kind of pavement or sidewalk, the thickness, and the price per square yard. Each house in the block shall be entitled to one signature, and the parties residing in such house shall have power to sign the petition; each signature shall give name in full, and number of residence, and street. The Commissioners shall cause any block to be paved whenever the majority shall ask it. Whenever a street is to be paved, an advertisement shall be made in two daily papers setting forth the fact. The Commissioners having received all the petitions, shall select the one representing the majority, and shall publish that for one week before signing the contract. In case of fraud in procuring the petition, this mode shall be repeated. E.

Children's Aid Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please inform the public where No. 19 East Fourth-street (your reported location of the Children's Aid Society) is. The writer of this personally endeavored to find it, and could not. There must be several numbers 19. Donations of clothing and money will be sent directly to the place as soon as those for whose benefit this note is written are assured that the expressman will deliver to the proper persons and at the proper place such donations.

Yours very respectfully, J. H. A.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871.

[The Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, is between Broadway and Lafayette-place, on the left-hand side from Broadway. There is no danger of packages going astray, if they are properly addressed.]

"Justice" Coulter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Don't you think that Justice COULTER of the Seventh Police Court ought to be suspended from acting as Judge until he and his clerks clear themselves of the serious charges that appear against them? I don't think he or his clerks are fit to handle any case, however insignificant. I would not trust them.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 1, 1872.

Some Questions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you ask for answers to the following questions:

1. Have or have not the local School Boards agreed with the Central Board of Public Instruction?

2. Can any one prove that fifty-five men can or will do the duty required of the Commissioners of Education?

3. Will any one deny that the very first object of the Reformers should be to give us a practical agreement between the Boards, local and central, either by doing away with one (or both as now related to each other) or by making them independent?

4. Will some one discuss this plan: Elect seven School Trustees for each district. Let these seven elect a presiding officer who shall be a Commissioner of Public Instruction. QUERY.

The Fishing Season of 1871.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* gives a review of the fishing season of 1871, and pronounces it a most disastrous one in respect to the loss of life and property. During the year a larger number of vessels were lost than in any previous year, being twenty in all, against thirteen in 1870. The loss of life was also very large, and only exceeded by that of 1862, when 148 lives were lost, eight more than the present year. The total tonnage of the vessels lost this season is 1,035.93, and their value $92,000; insurance, $78,351. The heaviest losses have been in the Georges fishery, 10 vessels and 95 lives having been sacrificed; 4 vessels and 28 lives have been lost in the Bank fisheries; 1 vessel and 4 lives in the mackerel fishery; 1 vessel and 12 lives in the Greeland halibut fishery; 2 vessels and 1 life in the shore Winter fishery; 1 vessel in the herring fishery, and 1 in the coasting business. Of the 140 men lost, 48 were known to be married, leaving forty-eight widows and ninety-eight children. From Provincetown a more cheerful report is returned. During the present year seventy-nine vessels sailed from that port for the Grand Banks and other foreign fishing grounds, and returned without the loss of a single vessel, bringing 87,790 quintals of cod-fish, 2,000 quintals of halibut and 1,595 barrels of fish-oil. The business suffered a slight decrease as compared with 1870. The Newburyport mackerel catch this year falls short 1,000 barrels from that of last year.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received a full supply of the Christmas numbers of the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*. Both contain an unusually fine selection of pictures, and are accompanied by large engravings, which are very successfully executed. In addition to these, there will be found on BRENTANO'S counter the usual assortment of English weeklies, including *Punch, Saturday Review, Spectator, Nature, The Academy*, &c., &c.

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22 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTERS
OF
FINE FANCY GOODS.
—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S HIGH-GRADE OIL, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.

This Oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE of worthless imitations of Marion United States Watch Company (GILES, WALES & Co.) watches, with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition, see that the words "Marion, N. J.," are engraved on the plate over the main-spring barrel. All others are spurious.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

For the Family—The Standard Goods.—No family can afford to be without the famous HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE. It is as essential to give a fine flavor to soups and fish and meats as the nicest butter is to bread.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—Parquet Floors, an American invention, elegant, durable and convenient.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Weak Lungs and Sensitive Throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature occurring during our Winters, and in consequence asthmatic affections, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, bronchitis and similar complaints are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, and frequently the cause of them, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and well-tried remedy, sure to remove your cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

PENDLE—TYLER.—On New-Year's Day, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, GEORGE PENDLE to ALESSY EMILY, youngest daughter of James Tyler. No cards.

DIED.

BURGES.—On Sunday, Dec. 31, at the residence of Rev. T. H. Sill, No. 332 West 39th-st., JANE, sister of the late James Burges, aged 93 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 39th-st., corner of 7th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 1 P. M.

BEAL.—At Brooklyn, Dec. 30, ABNER BEAL, in the 63d year of his age.

The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BROWN.—On Saturday afternoon, 30th December, 1871, BESSIE, infant daughter of Frederick and J. Elizabeth Wells Brown.

CARROLL.—The members of the Democratic Reform Club of the Seventh Ward are requested to assemble at the Club-rooms, No. 165 East Broadway, on Wednesday, at 12 M., precisely, to attend the funeral of our late worthy and respected President, MICHAEL CARROLL.

WM. H. CHURCHILL, Vice-President.

E. H. HEARD and JAMES O'CONNOR, Secretaries.

MUDGE.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Second Day, First Month, 1st, MARTHA, wife of William Mudge.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, at Matinecock, Long Island, on Fifth Day, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PECK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 2, JOHN HIRAM, son of Herbert C. and Mary A. Peck, aged 11 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 4th, at 1 P. M., from the corner of Oak-st. and Jackson-av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., (late Bergen.) Trains leave on Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., at 12 M.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

RANDOLPH.—On New Year's morning, RICHARD RANDOLPH, aged 36.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

ROELOFSON.—At Paris, France, on the 31st December, 1871, WILLIAM FRANCIS ROELOFSON.

SEYMOUR.—Jan. 1, 1872, SUSAN M., wife of Joseph K. Seymour and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Hall, of Norfolk, Va.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 120 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Norfolk papers please copy.

WALLACK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872, JOSEPH WALLACK, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 274 3d-av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

WADSWORTH.—On Monday morning, Jan. 1, CRAIG WHARTON WADSWORTH, in the 29th year of his age, second son of the late Gen. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y.

WILMERDING.—Suddenly of disease of the heart, on Sunday, Dec. 31, CHARLES H. WILMERDING.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Memorial Church, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning without further invitation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.
THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
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EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
Cameo, Etruscan, Garnet, Carbuncle, &c. Onyx and Jet Ear-rings and Pins.
Gold Watch-chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Seal-rings, Chain and Band Bracelets.
Children's Ear-rings, Pins, Rings, and Armlets.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
JAN. 2, 1872.
A malicious and unjustifiable attack upon this bank having appeared in one of the morning papers, the Board of Trustees avail themselves of the first opportunity to assure its depositors that the resources of the bank are amply sufficient to meet all its liabilities, and the business of the bank will be continued as usual. JOHN H. LYON, President.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 8½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $33, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY LESTER, WHITMAN & CO. Apply by LETTER ONLY, with full particulars. Address Box No. 3,987 New-York Post-office.

CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.—Wholesale prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at Meyer's Hall, No. 129 Spring-st., at 8 o'clock.
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 2, for the opening day of the season, was quite large, although the business transacted was of minor interest. The following is a review of the proceedings: JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under an order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., referee, sold a house and lot, the latter 18 by 48—located on the north side of Third-street, between Avenues C and D—for $7,000, the purchaser being J. B. SMITH. JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, effected another sale of the West-side Elevated Railway, disposing of the estate, right, title, and interest acquired by JAMES A. COWING as trustee at the sale of the same property made at the Exchange Oct. 5, 1871, under an order in foreclosure made by the Superior Court. The road yesterday was purchased by the West-side Elevated Railway Company for $100,000. In addition to the above, ROE H. SMITH & Co. sold by order of C. DE P. FIELD, Esq., President, the entire machinery, tools and appliances for the manufacture of rope, contained in the works of the Nassau Cordage Company, situated on the Fresh Pond road, near Myrtle-avenue, in the town of Newtown, Long Island, together with the unexpired lease of the premises, having about eight years to run, the whole comprising a complete rope-making establishment ready to be set in operation at once. The property was bought by W. MARSHALL for $10,250. No further business was transacted. For today at the Exchange or elsewhere no public auctions are announced.

In the matter of property offered at private sale, E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, (branch office No. 35 East Seventeenth-street, Union-square,) and M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-street, advertise for sale an extensive list, the former embracing a large number of desirable City residences, and the latter valuable business property. Attention is also called to the list of property offered at private sale by W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

The following transfers of City real estate to the value of $25,000 and over, as taken from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Dec. 30, have recently been placed on record in the Register's office.

Pitt-st., w. s., No. 123, 25x100; James Appleby to Charles Appleby, Dec. 26	$30,000
7th-st., n. e. corner Avenue C, 35.3x48.9, h. and l.; Edw. V. Loew to Frederick W. Loew, Dec. 26	30,000
31st-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x110, h. and l.; Richard M. Blatchford to Richard M. Hunt, Dec. 20	40,000
55th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; Louis C. Hamersley to David Dinkelspiel, Edward Oppenheimer and Henry Hyman, Dec. 26	40,000
58th-st., n. s., 730.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.4x100.5, h. and l.; Siegel Bernhard to David L. Einstein, Dec. 21	35,000
56th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x100.10; 56th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x193.10x50x100.10, irregular; Henry Hilton to Adolph P. Ansbacher and Sigismund Kaufmann, Dec. 22	55,000
57th-st., s. s., 203 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Griffith Rowe and Wm. R. Stewart to Jane S., wife of Herman C. Von Post, Dec. 20	31,000
57th-st., s. s., 228 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5; Griffith Rowe and Wm. R. Stewart to Anna L., wife of Wm. B. Bishop, Dec. 20	25,000
57th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; John J. Jova to Thomas Christy, Dec. 22	50,500
58th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 50x100.5; Wm. Berg to Martha M. Schedel, Dec. 26	25,000
61st-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.; John McCool to Ira E. Doying, Dec. 21	30,000
62d-st., n. s., 124.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 96x101.3, h. and l.; Henry Grossmayer to J. Bentley Squier, Dec. 21	45,000
62d-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5; Henry J. Davison to Robert Ward, Dec. 21	30,000
65th-st., n. e. corner 4th-av., (No. 101 East,) 20x80, h. and l.; Henry Grossmayer to August L. Nosser, Dec. 21	34,900
Avenue A and East River, 68th and 69th sts., s. half of block, 100.4x623; Augustus Newbold Morris (trustee) to John F. Schulthais, Dec. 21	65,000
Madison-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x95, h. and l.; Thomas H. Landon (referee) to Sarah A., wife of Patrick H. Fay, Dec. 21	42,800
Madison-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x95, house and lot; Thomas H. Landon (referee) to James E. Ward, Dec. 20	46,800
Madison-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x95; Thomas H. Landon (referee) to Matthew Byrnes, Dec. 22	45,000
3d-av., s. e. corner, 97th-st., 100.8x100; William L. Fish to Lewis J. Phillips, Dec. 23	34,500
4th-av., n. w. corner 76th-st., 102.2x80; William Lalor to Aaron Raymond, Dec. 20	36,000
5th-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. s. of 85th-st., 25x100; Robert Ward to Henry J. Davison, Dec. 21	42,250
7th-av., w. s., bet. 118th and 119th sts., 200.10x125; Lewis J. Phillips to Anderson Fowler, Dec. 20	60,000
9th-av., n. w. corner 62d-st., 25.8x100; 72d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; 73d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2; 72d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; 73d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; executors of Paul Spofford to Max Weil, Dec. 26	42,500
10th-av., n. w. corner 50th-st., 125.5x100x123x123, (irregular;) Charles Bartholomae to Hugo Bartholomae, Dec. 21	80,000

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

House and lot in s. 3d-st., 26 ft. e. of Avenue C, lot 18x48	$7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SEVERAL CORNERS ON 5TH-AV., above 45th-st. and opposite Park, 28 feet, $120,000; 30 feet, $140,000; new and elegant house, 25 feet, and a lot adjoining, on the street, at reasonable prices; also several fine houses on the streets near the avenue, well worthy the attention of buyers.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a small new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; price low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE for sale, between 5th and Madison avs., below 34th-st.; size 22x60 feet; lot 98 feet; price $32,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, REAL ESTATE Auctioneers and Brokers. Their extended list of City real estate for sale will appear in the *Evening Post* of today.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—First-class residences, farms, houses, lots and elegant building sites in great variety for sale; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the season or year.
S. EMBERSON,
No. 659 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, ROPE-WALKS, &C., FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island Cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—Brick Church Station; fine large house, with stable and three acres ground, in perfect order; charming location. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS ON CLIMATE.—Value of trees; duty of States in securing the planting of trees on every farm, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year.
S. R. WELLS, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—24TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., immediate possession; 42d-st., near 6th-av. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 230 WEST 58TH-ST., FRONTING Central Park, four rooms, first floor; $15.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, in the splendid new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring streets, the stores, lofts and basements, 100x100 feet; well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine, 80 horse-power; Otis' patent elevators; water, gas and steam heaters throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x100 feet, or four stores 25x100 feet; immediate possession; will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST., 150 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and modern store, now finishing; will be leased to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Granite stores, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STORE—AN ELEGANT NEW MARBLE, 45x100, very high basement, at a bargain, Walker-st., near Broadway; lease.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, STORE No. 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE lofts, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., 50x90, first store west of Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased.

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences. They now produce an ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT PEREMPTORY SALE of the very valuable property of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties: 1.—Business stand, four-story iron-front store, No. 331 North Second-street, and four-story brick building, Nos. 160 and 162 West-street, in the rear of the above. All that valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Second-street, above Vine-street, No. 331; containing in front on Second-street 17 feet, and extending in depth 93 feet 7 inches; then widening on the north side to West-street to the breadth of 34 feet, and extending along West-street aforesaid, the last-mentioned breadth, the further depth of 5 feet 10 inches. Also, a lot adjoining on the east, being on the south side of West-street, 99 feet 5 inches east of Second-street; containing in front 24 feet, and extending in depth 34 feet. The improvements are a very substantially-built four-story iron-front building, occupied as a stove-store, is an old and well-established business stand; has gas, water, water-closet, fire-proof in the wall, large skylight in each room, basement floored, private entrance to West-street, &c. Also a substantially built four-story brick building on West-street, and a two-story brick stable adjoining, being Nos. 160 and 162 West-street. The property is subject to a silver ground rent of $420 a year, and subject to a mortgage of $5,000.

No. 2.—Large and valuable lot, north-east corner Twenty-second and Wood streets, 100 feet front, 165½ feet deep—three fronts. All that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the north-east corner of Twenty-second and Wood streets; containing in front on Twenty-second-street 100 feet, and extending in depth 165 feet 7 inches; bounded on the north by Carlton-street, on the south by Wood-street, east by ground late of Susanna R. Borton, and on the west by Twenty-second-street. The above is a very eligible lot, having three fronts, is well drained, having a sewer on each front. The easternmost 33 feet 4 inches front on Wood-street, of the above lot, by 100 feet in depth to Carlton-street, is subject to a yearly ground rent of $30, payable in coin, and a mortgage of $12,500.

No. 3.—Store and Dwelling, No. 1,703 Lombard-street. All that four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1,703 Lombard-street, 17 feet front, and in depth 57 feet.

N. B.—The improvements are a four-story brick store and dwelling, occupied as a tobacco-store; with two-story brick back building; has gas, bath, range, &c.

No. 4.—Land, Franklin, Penn. An undivided joint interest in 69½ acres of land in Franklin, Penn., recorded in the name of P. F. Kelly, deceased, in fee.

Fifty acres of the above is a town lot in Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and 19 acres, a tract of land, about 1½ miles out of Franklin.

No. 5.—Steamer *Silver Star*. Undivided half interest in Schuylkill River steamer *Silver Star*.

No. 6.—Square of Ground, Beverly, N. J. A square of ground in Beverly, N. J., 217 feet on Front-street, 324 on Laurel-street, 183 feet on Beach-street, by about 220 feet on low-water mark, Delaware River. Subject to the right of a street or road 40 feet wide on the river front, and to a mortgage of $2,000, interest yearly, in fee.

No. 7.—Dwelling, north-east corner Forty-third and Haverford streets. All that genteel three-story brick dwelling, north-east corner Forty-third-street and Haverford road; containing in front 58 feet, and in depth 150 feet. Subject to a mortgage of $3,000, and also to right of condemnation by the city of a part of the ground, for straightening or widening the street.

No. 8.—Lot of ground, Eadline-street. All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Eadline-street, 150 feet west of Forty-third-street; containing in front 30 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. See plan.

No. 9.—Lot of ground, Forty-third-street. All that lot of ground situate on the west side of Forty-third-street, beginning 60 feet north of Eadline-street; containing in front 120 feet, and extending in depth 180 feet. See plan.

No. 10.—Lot of ground, corner Forty-third and Transcript streets. All that lot of ground adjoining No. 9 on the north; containing in front 182 feet to Transcript-street, by 180 feet deep—2 fronts. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year. See plan.

No. 11.—Lot of ground, north-west corner Forty-third and Transcript streets. All that lot of ground situate at the north-west corner of Forty-third and Transcript streets; containing in front on Forty-third-street 180 feet, and in depth along Transcript-street 150 feet.

Subject to a mortgage of $4,000.
Terms cash. Sale peremptory.
By order of DEMAS BARNES, Assignee.
For further particulars apply to JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 220 South 4th-st.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
d27-1aw3wW Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY the 9th of January, 1872. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL Railway Company FIRST MORTGAGE Land Grant, Sinking Fund, SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York.

These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment.

Price, 90 and accrued interest.

Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, as follows:

UTICA, CLINTON and BINGHAMTON,
Leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 PER CENT.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY COMPANY,
10 and 30 years, 7 PER CENT.

NEWARK CITY, N. J.,
Improvement, 7 PER CENT.

OSWEGO CITY,
7 PER CENT.

For sale by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Interest, coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer in the City of New-York.

One of the most desirable investment securities in the market. AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 144 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.
STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office MONDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank and for inspectors of election of the next election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS) FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS. FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

7 Per Cent and all Taxes.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

During the month of January, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for gold, and offers of bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
THURSDAY, Jan. 11—One million.
THURSDAY, Jan. 25—One million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.
THURSDAY, Jan. 4—One million.
THURSDAY, Jan. 18—One million.

A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock noon each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 2, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of the stock and scrip certificates of this Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, (Transfer Agents,) on SATURDAY, the 6th day of January inst., preliminary to the payment of the February dividend.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.
G. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

J. SMITH WHEATON IS AUTHORIZED to sign my name by procuration.
WILLIAM M. CLARK.
JAN. 3, 1872.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 236 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer-books of this Company are closed from this date.
FREDERICK A. LANE, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

Interest Payable Quarterly, Free of Government Tax.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

THIS ROAD, NINETY-TWO MILES IN LENGTH, SEVENTY OF WHICH ARE IN ACTUAL OPERATION, RUNS SOUTH-WESTERLY FROM LOGANSPORT TO ROCKVILLE, PASSING CENTRALLY THROUGH FIVE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTIES OF INDIANA, HITHERTO WITHOUT RAILWAY FACILITIES, AND PENETRATING FOR TWELVE MILES, AT ITS SOUTHERN TERMINUS, THE CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELDS OF PARKE COUNTY. IT AFFORDS THE SHORTEST EXISTING OUTLET TO CHICAGO, TOLEDO, DETROIT, FORT WAYNE, LOGANSPORT, AND ALL OTHER INTERMEDIATE POINTS FOR THE BLOCK COAL (NOW IN SUCH LARGE DEMAND,) LUMBER, CATTLE, GRAIN, AND OTHER SURPLUS PRODUCTS OF THIS RICH AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL SECTION OF THE STATE.

FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY, OR WILL EXCHANGE THEM FOR UNITED STATES BONDS OR OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES AT THE RATES OF THE DAY.

AT THE ABOVE PRICE THESE BONDS YIELD TO THE INVESTOR 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN THE BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS AS OFFERING THE MOST AMPLE SECURITY AND LIBERAL RETURNS.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler,
NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 26, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st. on Jan. 8, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 37 Wall-st.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. 37 Wall-st. on TUESDAY the 2d January, 1872, and will remain open until further notice.
ASHER TAYLOR, PHILETUS H. HOLT, GEORGE B. WHITFIELD, Commissioners.
JAN. 1, 1872.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.
JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

THE LAW OF PROGRESS AS SEEN in Intercommunication Among Men, The Pedestrian, Canoe, Horse, Wheels, Ship, Steam, The Magnet, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 25th inst., on which date the transfer books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871. President.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

The directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the profits for the last six months, payable Monday, Jan. 8, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28 until that date.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 Pine-st., will pay the interest due 1st January, 1872, on the following securities:

- Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds.
- Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Bonds.
- Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Bonds.
- Massillon and Cleveland Railroad Bonds.
- Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Bonds.
- Dayton and Michigan Railroad Bonds.
- Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad Bonds.
- Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds.
- City of Wheeling, Virginia, $15 Coupons.
- Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cent. Coupons.
- Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Coupons.
- Shawnee County, Kansas, 7 per cent. Coupons.
- Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans 5 per cent. on stock payable after 10th January.
- City of Terre Haute, Indiana.
- City of Indianapolis, Indiana.
- City of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.
- Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co.
- Alleghany Valley Railroad Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after today, for which checks will be ready Jan. 1.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next.

Transfer-books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 2d day of January.

Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.
R. MCCARTEE, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, free of tax.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on Friday the 5th inst.
DAVID A. SMITH, Secretary.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and one-half per Cent., (3½ per Cent.,) free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed to that date.
LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 5, OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, in gold, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Devonshire-st., and at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, until Jan. 5.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

NINTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

WATER BONDS, PORTLAND, OREGON.—The January interest on the above will be paid on and after the 1st prox., at our office, No. 10 Wall-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

TAKING COLD—ITS CAUSE, ITS EFFECTS, and its cure on Hygienic principles, is given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. New volume. S. R. WELLS, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 136 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ON AND after the 15th day of January next, a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, to the stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will be closed from date to day of payment.

They will also pay on presentation, till further notice, the bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, guaranteed by this Company, due Dec. 1, 1872.

Both the above will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in this City, or at the Company's office, at Watertown, N. Y.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS 10 TO 23 PER CENT.—BROOKLYN, EQUITABLE, PACIFIC, MERCHANTS', STUYVESANT, LENOX, COMMERCE, HOPE, CITIZENS', JEFFERSON, FIREMEN'S, COMMERCIAL, REPUBLIC, and other Fire Insurance stocks for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT and Oswego Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, THAT ALL creditors of MARSHALL O. DELL, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of said City and County, on the 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of said Court, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Notice of which is to be published once in each week, for ten weeks successively, in the State paper, and in the newspaper printed in the City of New-York, entitled *The New-York Daily Times*. And I hereby direct that notice of this order be served either in person or by letter, on each of the creditors of the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent, residing in the United States, and whose place of residence is known to the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent. And the service of the notice of this order shall be made on each of the said creditors in person or by letter, addressed to him by mail at his known and usual place of residence. If such service shall be personal, then it shall be at least twenty days, and if by mail, then forty days, before the said 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock.—Dated the 26th day of December, 1871.
JOHN H. MCCUNN, Justice.
d27-1aw6wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,948.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward B. Bulkley and Francis F. Cecil, both of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, together with George W. Murfey, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of December, 1871.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d20-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERNARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,085.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Bernard, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1871.
d20-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN H. WEED, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,126.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin H. Weed, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of December, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d20-1aw3wW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of this State sole receiver of the NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. All persons indebted to said Corporation are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his office, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All creditors of said Corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said Corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his said office, on the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 19, 1871.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.
E. R. MEADE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 63 Wall-street, New-York City.
d20-1aw10wW

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EZRA M. CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE B. MARVIN and WILLIAM R. MARVIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Ezra M. Cunningham, George B. Marvin, William R. Marvin, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN J. ECKEL and JOHN H. TISDALE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alvah Blaisdell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 19th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d27-1aw3wW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOSEPH LOEWENBERG, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1871.—Creditors to appear before Hon. John H. McCunn, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1871.
VAN SLYCK & WARDELL,
Attorneys for Insolvent.
d20-1aw10wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS DILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Dill, of the town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of Newburgh, N. Y., the 15th day of December, A. D. 1871.
JOSHUA R. BUXTON,
No. 11 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.
d20-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BROOM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Broom, of the Town of Fallsburg, in the County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of Newburgh, N. Y., the 15th day of December, A.D. 1871.
JOSHUA R. BUXTON,
No. 11 Law Building, Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.
d20-1aw3wW

YOUR LIPS—YOUR LOVER'S LIPS; THICK Lips; Thin Lips; All about the Lips and the Mouth; How to Beautify, or to Spoil the Lips and the Mouth. In the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, New-York.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 16.	INDIA.	Saturday, Jan. 6.
Saturday, Dec. 23.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.................................Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..............................Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ABYSSINIA...........................Wednesday, Jan. 3, '72
ALGERIA..............................Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA.................................Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA....................................Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA............................Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

BATAVIA...............................Saturday, Jan. 6, '72
SAMARIA..............................Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
SIBERIA................................Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
HECLA...................................Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO.................................Saturday, Feb. 3, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage...$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

Steam-ship ABYSSINIA will be detained until FRIDAY, 5th inst. Passengers embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon.
C. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Jan. 3, at 11½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...................Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Jan. 12, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH............Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE................DANRE.......Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT..........LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...............$125 | Second cabin...............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 8.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will be dispatched for Aspinwall on 8th inst. as an EXTRA steamer.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........................Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH.............Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West,) Jan. 4.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Key West,) Jan. 18.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken...........Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 30 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER
LIZZIE BAKER

will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING,

will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under firm name of J. M. WEITH & ARENTS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. M. Weith retiring on account of ill health. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872. J. M. WEITH, GEO. ARENTS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of ARENTS & YOUNG, for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of J. M. Weith & Arents, and will have their office at No. 9 New-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872. GEO. ARENTS, ALBERT YOUNG.

In retiring from active business, I respectfully desire to return thanks to my friends for past favors, and with much pleasure heartily solicit for my successors the liberal patronage and favor so long enjoyed by the late firm.
J. M. WEITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general dry-goods importing and jobbing business, under the firm name of J. M. WENTZ & CO., and have taken the store No. 388 Broadway.

JAMES M. WENTZ, JOSEPH H. BUMSTED,
PHILIP S. TAGGERT, JOSEPH H. WELLER,
PETER A. GUERTIN, EUGENE H. PADDOCK,
WILLIAM L. BONES, JAMES A. HERSEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. GEORGE H. MASSETT has an interest in our firm from this date.
E. P. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 22 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of JOHN MOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of AUGUSTUS LOSEE, and withdrawal of JAMES K. MOTT from said firm.
JOHN MOTT,
JAMES K. MOTT,
JOS. L. KING,
DE WITT S. BENSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

The undersigned copartners will continue the business of importing and jobbing of woolens, under the firm name of JOHN MOTT & CO., at Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.
JOHN MOTT,
JOSEPH L. KING,
DE WITT S. BENSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
WM. ALEX. SMITH.
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH.

The undersigned has this day associated with him his son, ROBERT HOBART SMITH, and will continue the banking business under the firm of WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., at No. 40 Wall-st. WM. ALEX. SMITH.

The undersigned has this day associated with him his brother, J. DENNIE MEREDITH, and will transact a general banking business at No. 54 Exchange-place, under the firm of WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO. WILLIAM T. MEREDITH.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF ARNOLD, STURGES & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
EDWARD STURGES,
LYMAN R. GREENE,
ADFUR EDDY,
CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN,
FRANCIS B. ARNOLD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

The business of the late firm of ARNOLD, STURGES & CO. will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm name of B. G. ARNOLD & CO.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
LYMAN R. GREENE,
CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN,
FRANCIS B. ARNOLD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WALSH, COULTER & WILSON is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of ANDREW WILSON.

The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners at No. 83 Chambers-st.
A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
SAMUEL COULTER,
ANDREW WILSON.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WALSH, COULTER & FLAGLER, and will continue to transact the general hardware business at Nos. 83 Chambers-st. and 65 Reade-st.
A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
SAMUEL COULTER,
ALBERT FLAGLER,
A. R. WALSH, JR.
JAN. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH, for the transaction of a general banking and commission business, at No. 2 Exchange-court.
GEORGE H. MILLS,
Late Cashier First National Bank, Greensburg, Ind.
WM. P. ROBESON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
ALBERT H. SMITH,
Formerly with Blake Bros. & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NO. 42 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
POTTER & POST,
for the transaction of a stock, bond, gold, and foreign exchange business.
JAMES NEILSON POTTER,
J. W. POST.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general banking business in the City of New-York, and have taken temporary offices at No. 12 Pine-st.
B. F. ALLEN, (Banker, Des Moines, Iowa.)
WILLIAM A. STEPHENS.
H. BLENNERHASSETT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NO. 74 BROADWAY AND NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. K. GRACIE & WESTERVELT.

Stocks, bonds, gold, Government and miscellaneous securities bought and sold on commission.
JAMES K. GRACIE.
JOHN C. WESTERVELT,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NO. 4 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of CUMMINGS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business.
GEO. F. CUMMINGS,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
HENRY A. TOBIAS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CRONEY, LENT & CO. has expired by limitation, and is this day dissolved, Mr. G. B. SANGUINETTI retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of CRONEY & LENT, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
JAMES H. CRONEY,
ABRAHAM LENT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, and will continue the music business as heretofore at No. 820 Broadway, under the old firm name of JULIUS SCHUBERTH & CO.
JULIUS SCHUBERTH,
OTTO WITTE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of J. & W. F. YOUNGS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSHUA YOUNGS,
WM. F. YOUNGS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CLOSSON & HAYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES T. CLOSSON,
JACOB HAYS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CLOSSON & HAYS; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of Gold, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, as Brokers, upon commission, and the transaction of such other business as is usually done by stock brokers in the City of New-York; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are as follows: JAMES T. CLOSSON, who resides at Plainfield in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey; EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York; and JACOB HAYS, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York; that the said JAMES T. CLOSSON and the said EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS are the general partners, and the said JACOB HAYS is the special partner; that the amount of capital which the said JACOB HAYS, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000;) that the period at which such partnership is to commence is the second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the period at which such partnership is to terminate is the second day of January, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
JAMES T. CLOSSON,
EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS,
General Partners.
JACOB HAYS, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO. is dissolved this day by limitation and the death of JOHN M. DAVIES, SR., on the 23d day of October, 1871.
THOMAS M. GOPSILL,
JOHN M. DAVIES,
ROBERT K. DAVIES.
JAN. 1, 1872.

The undersigned will continue the business as Importers and Manufacturers of Men's Furnishing Goods, under the firm name of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.
JOHN M. DAVIES,
ROBERT K. DAVIES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

ROOMS NOS. 44 AND 46 TRINITY BUILDING,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of VAN WICKLE & STOUT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. VAN WICKLE.
G. LEE STOUT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and under the firm name of VAN WICKLE, STOUT & CO. will continue to carry on the business of mining and shipping coal.
S. VAN WICKLE.
G. LEE STOUT.
A. T. STOUT.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of H. D. WADE & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation, Mr. J. M. Pratt, retiring.
H. D. WADE,
J. M. PRATT,
W. D. WADE.
DEC. 30, 1871.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, as heretofore, under the firm-name and style of H. D. WADE & CO., who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
H. D. WADE,
W. D. WADE.
NO. 50 ANN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of W. G. WILEY & CO. expires this day. Either party will sign in liquidation.
W. G. WILEY,
J. H. STOUT.

W. G. WILEY will continue the business at No. 19 Broad-st., under the firm name of W. G. WILEY & CO.

MR. HERBERT WIGHT BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.
GROSS, MARCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date.
DENNISTOUN & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. GARDNER WILLARD withdraws from this firm this day.
DE FOREST, WILLARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business under firm name of DE FOREST & MARSTON.
A. H. DE FOREST,
CHAS. E. MARSTON.
NO. 71 Broad-st.

NOTICE.

GEORGE A. SCOBEY ceases to have any interest in our firm from this date.
GRAHAM, DORSETT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ADAMS & LUGAR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. M. ADAMS,
J. G. LUGAR.

The business will be continued by
S. M. ADAMS, No. 1,168 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CHARLES MARTIN & CO., for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold business on commission, at No. 9 Broad-st.
CHARLES MARTIN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
W. M. FINCKE.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.
WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.
NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MY BUSINESS WILL HEREAFTER be conducted under firm name of FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., Mr. JOSIAH B. GREENMAN having an interest therein from this date.
FRANCIS T. WALKER.

MR. ROBERT ROGERS, MR. MORGAN S. TAYLOR and Mr. HENRY Y. RAND have an interest in our business from this date.
TOWNSEND & YALE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. HARKORT NAPIER IS A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
ALEX. D. NAPIER & CO.

MR. MICHAEL SNOW RETIRES FROM our firm at this date, by mutual consent.
HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. CHARLES NORTHAM LEE is admitted a partner in our business from this date.
LEE, TWEEDY & CO.

NOTICE.—MR. W. B. WADSWORTH'S INTEREST in our business ceases on and after this date.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.
JAN. 1, 1872.

MR. C. P. FISCHER RETIRING from business, his interest in our firm ceases from this date. FRANCKE & FISCHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. JASON H. BOCKOVER HAS AN interest in our business from this date.
JAN. 1, 1872. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY-competent Protestant girl as chambermaid and to mind children; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 124 West 19th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook; understands meats, soups, pastry and desserts; is an excellent baker; good references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as ladies'-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; do embroidery; best City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 152 East 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is economical and neat in the kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take washing to her own house; can do fluting, and understands it thoroughly; no objection to go out to work; best references. Call at No. 328 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY competent lady's maid and seamstress; is an expert hair-dresser; has two years' excellent City references from last employer. Call or address for two days at No. 525 6th-av., near 32d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or as waitress alone; excellent references. Apply at No. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., confectionery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS CAN PROCURE RELIABLE and trustworthy servants of any nationality, for City and country, immediately, at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse a few engagements; highest testimonials from physicians and from patrons. Call or address No. 781 7th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse to an infant; would do chamber-work and plain sewing; best of reference. Call at No. 251 East 35th-st., near 2d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, poultry, desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 26 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Apply at 459 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-class housekeeper and manager of servants; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting a trustworthy, invaluable person, with unexceptionable reference, address HEYWOOD, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up with the bottle; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 731 6th-av., upstairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking; soups, meats, game, pastries, bread and deserts of all kinds; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; can be highly recommended from her last place; can operate on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, top floor.

WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION to do general housework or chamber-maid and waiting, care of silver, &c.; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNTRY or City, by a respectable American and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, very respectable, or chamber-maid and nurse, or sewing; experienced nurse and chamber-maid; good sewer, or make herself useful; best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION as maid and seamstress by a Protestant girl; operates on Wheeler and Wilson machine, and understanes dress-making; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 604 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; good references. Call at No. 401 West 18th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; has no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 308 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE BUSINESS woman, a situation in a store; is a good saleswoman; first-class references. Address HOMER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and waiters, constantly on hand. West-side Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st.
SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT infant's nurse; has excellent references. To be seen for two days at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 310 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 427 West 17th-st., rear.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS for every capacity constantly on hand at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced; would have no objection to do the coarse washing if required; will be found trustworthy, and good City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English cooking; jellies, soups, desserts, game, &c.; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family for upstairs work. Inquire at No. 6 Bowling-green.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; is a first-class, sober, trustworthy young man, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; perfectly understands care of horses and carriages; understands care of furnace; willing and obliging. Address BABCOCK, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY a North of Ireland Protestant young man; very respectable, and is a first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, salads, and everything in his line of business; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man, a situation as coachman, or coachman and groom in a private family; honest, sober, and a good driver, with a good recommendation from his last place, where he has lived nearly nine years. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 4 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man willing to make himself useful; would manage a furnace and do plain gardening; City or country; has three years' reference from his last employer. Call at No. 490 1st-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; horse and cow, if required; wages moderate; good reference. Address ENNIS, New-England Hotel, No. 30 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, copying; can spare five hours each day; is a good penman. Can be seen at No. 248 West 19th-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. each day during the week, or address by mail.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; understands the business in all its branches; good stylish driver; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address J. K., No. 32 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who thoroughly understands his duties; a competent groom, and good City driver; best City references. Call or address COACHMAN, at Drennan's feed-store, No. 127 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish long undoubted reference as to steadiness and capability. Apply at No. 50 4th av., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as footman in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; best City references. Address T. H., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter man in a private family; speaks English; well recommended. Call at No. 4 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as first-class coachman; three years' references. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has got first-class reference. Address SITUATION, No. 308 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; five years' City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman, or coachman and groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; is but a short time arrived from England; is thoroughly experienced in every branch of his business. Call or address J. D., 34 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A situation as coachman in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; best references. Inquire or address R. T., No. 8 West 44th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter, speaking English; has excellent reference. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address B. W., 159 West 28th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER AND good business man desires an engagement in some wholesale house; expectations moderate, and unexceptionable references furnished. Address C. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK BY A young man with seven years' experience in business; can give good City reference; salary moderate. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SALESMAN IN a woolen goods commission house. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., a number of well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic, to fill situations now vacant, viz., lady's maid and seamstress, nurses, cooks, laundresses and girls for general house-work, for both City and country.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN COMPETENT as nurse and seamstress; City reference required. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, from 9½ to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 30 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; ALSO, a good waitress, willing to do some chamber-work; must be Protestants and well recommended. Apply at No. 38 East 22d-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR ENGLISH girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small American family; references required. Call at No 629 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A WAITER; ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 37 St. Mark's-place, after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS, with first-class City reference. Apply, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at No. 14 West 10th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SENATE of the United States, the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment will hold daily sessions at the Custom-house, in New-York, commencing Jan. 3, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring into alleged frauds, irregular practices, neglect or violation of duty by persons holding office in the Custom-house.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Chairman.

MARRIAGE AMONG BIRDS.—ARE they Polygamists? The question answered in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year.
S. R. WELLS, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES,
No. 1,506 Broadway, near 46th-st.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH-bells, large assortment coupés, coupé rockaways, and all other styles; family carriages and sleighs, new and second-hand, at lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY horse, suitable for coupé. Apply at private stable, No. 3 West 32d-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on Mondays until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
J. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 22d of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made now interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Deposits...$6,775,000

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

INTEREST, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 6) on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 544 AND 546 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK, corner of Avenue C and 7th-st.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 and upward which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 20, 1872. Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CHAS. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid upon all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 15th of January.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., New-York.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit one month or longer, is this day declared payable Jan. 20. E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
JAN. 1, 1872.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $10,275,129 95.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK. CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made now draw interest (6 per cent.) from Jan. 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,389 41. Surplus, $201,822 [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON'S FAREWELL.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Prior to departure for the West.

THIS WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872, at 8 P. M., the last appearance of
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 3,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as LUCIA.
Signor BRIGNOLI, M. BARRE, Signor REICHARDT, &c.

Max Maretzek.........Musical Director and Conductor

Seats now at the Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE FLORENCES!
THE FLORENCES!!
In the deeply-interesting Irish drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN!
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!
NEW SCENERY!
NEW CAST!!
NEW ACCESSORIES!!!

*.*In active preparation a dramatization of Dickens' NO THOROUGHFARE, with FLORENCE in the great character of OBENREIZER. Due notice will be given of its first presentation.

FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.

*.*Seats for any performance may be secured at the box-office, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Erie office, the junction of Broadway, 5th-av. and 23d-st.

COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S, NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, AT 8.

FOURTEENTH CONCERT
AT
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

By this famous organization, composed of ONE HUNDRED ACCOMPLISHED PERFORMERS,

Directed by Herr CARL BERGMANN, and assisted by Mlle. MARIE AIMEE.

Admission 50c. Reserved seats $1. Balcony boxes (four seats) $6.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
Now in the
FOURTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8,
FIRST GRAND
SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.

Overture, "Anacreon".............................Cherubini
Adagio, 9th Symphony............................Beethoven
Fantasie on Hungarian airs...........................Liszt
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde," first time...Wagner
Theme and variations, quartette, D minor..Schubert
String Orchestra.
Saltarello...Gounod
a. Nocturne..Chopin
b. Waltz..Rubinstein
Miss Marie Krebs.
Overture, "Der Freyschuetz,"...........................Weber

TUESDAY, JAN. 9—SECOND CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10—THIRD CONCERT.
FRIDAY, JAN. 12—FOURTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
ADMISSION TICKETS, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence on Thursday morning, Jan. 4, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at E. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway, where also programmes of all the concerts can be had.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT—BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER......................................Manager

INTERESTING NOVELTIES, POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE NEW-YEAR.
E. D. DAVIS, THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST,
THE CELEBRATED LAURI TROUPE,
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEWS FAMILY,
AND IMMENSE OLIO COMPANY
IN A SUPERB BILL EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 2½.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. B. LENT......................................Director.

Holiday Matinee Every Day at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

Recorded success of the

GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME.

Huge audiences and vociferous applause.

First week in America of the Gymnic Miracle,

HAWLEY,

in his original and startling
PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS UP IN THE AIR,
and
TERRIFIC TRIPLE SOMERSAULTS,
SIXTY FEET FROM THE GROUND.

The great Hawley accomplishes with ease and precision a series of feats never attempted by any other acrobat.

THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

Second week of the new and
SUPERB HOLIDAY PANTOMIME,
GOODY TWO SHOES AND THE MAGIC HEN;
or,
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE.

CINDERELLA
will shortly be produced.

GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, in the elegant hall corner 55th-st. and 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1872, given by members of the congregation and their friends, assisted by Mrs. G. F. Hess, Mrs. Georgie Shephard, Prof. A. W. Berg. Tickets, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

GREAT FIRES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES—Jerusalem, Rome, London, Moscow, Constantinople, New-York, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland, Sacramento, Chicago, in JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year.
S. R. WELLS, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can begin at any time, and attend at their own convenience. MATINEE FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst. SOIREE MONDAY EVENING, 8th inst. See circulars.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.

NEW MANAGEMENT!
NEW SCENERY!!
NEW CAST!

DEBUT OF
JAMES STEELE MACKAYE,
with his pupil,
AND A SELECT COMPANY,
in the new play of
MONALDI,
expressly written for
MR. MACKAYE.
OPENING NIGHT, JAN. 3, 1872.

Seats can be secured at box-office and theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—BOOTH.

SECOND WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,

In Shakespeare's grand historical Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.

presented, after many months of careful preparation with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS...........as......MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.......as......JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.as...................PORTIA

and a judicious cast of characters.

JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

One hundred and forty-sixth to 154th night, and LAST PERFORMANCES of the present version of G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, which must be remodeled to give place to lately imported novelties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
MONDAY, Jan. 8.
HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.

Look out for the great Russian snow scene, the Wilson Brothers, the precocious Carroll Family, the Ice King, J. E. Taylor, and an entire round of novelties unprecedented in the history of the stage.

FOX in new comic scenes. The Martens in new and sensational gems of vocalism.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE,
The Great Drama of the Times.

TWENTY-SECOND MATINEE OF DIVORCE,
SATURDAY NEXT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TODAY AT 2 P. M. } The Fairy Spectacular Drama of THE FORTY THIEVES. New Scenery, Costumes, &c.

THIS EVENING, AT 8. } The New Local Sensational Drama of OUT OF THE FIRE. With Everything New.

MISS SUSAN DENIN, MR. J. B. STUDLEY, and the entire Dramatic Company will appear.

OPERA—THE FABBRI SEASON.

INAUGURATION JAN. 15,
AT THE STADT THEATRE.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'way.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MONDAY, July 1, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
TUESDAY, July 2, LA PERICHOLE.
WEDNESDAY, July 3, BARBE BLEUE.
THURSDAY debut of Mlle. DUBOIS in LES NOCES D'JEANETTE and FLEUR DE THE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
LAST FOUR DAYS.

Will positively close next SATURDAY, Jan. 6. See Mr. Barnum's address to the public, eighth page. Performances at 2 and 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; reserved chairs, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

LECTURE AND READINGS BY

GEORGE VANDENHOFF.
Subject—*Thomas Hood.*

In the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.
Tickets, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS, OF NASHVILLE, Tenn., will sing in Harlem Hall, (over the market,) THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. For sale at Station L Post-office.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR LADIES.

This course of twenty-five lectures will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 11½ A. M., in Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Subject—"The Glories of the Old Civilization."

To be followed by lectures on the Decline and Ruin of the Roman Empire; the Reconstruction of Society; the Fabors of the Fathers of the Church; and the Heroes of the Middle Age.

Tickets at Putnam's. $15 for the Course; $5 extra for reserved seats.

All tickets may be exchanged at Putnam's, under the Hall.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN of the City of New-York.

THE FIFTH LECTURE
Of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
At 8 o'clock.
By Hon. J. H. WARWICK.

Subject—*An Evening with Shakespeare and the Poets.*

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S

READINGS.
Lecture Committees and others address
GEO. VANDENHOFF, St. Julien Hotel.

CRAZY RULERS FROM CALIGULA and Nero, down to Andrew Johnson, in JANUARY NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AV.—BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST sts.—Very desirable rooms to let, singly or en suite, with first-class board, or private table. For address and particulars apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 175 5th-av.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.
W. L. FISH.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—TWO SUITES handsomely furnished rooms; gas and attendance; bath-room on each floor; without board or with private table.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 East 24th-st., will rent, with board, at a moderate price, an entire second floor, fully furnished; large closets, marble basins, chandeliers, &c.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO ELEGANT rooms, on the first floor, suitable for a doctor's office; also, rooms, with board, on the second; location, house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, for gentlemen; private house; no boarders. No. 149 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with or without board; reference required. Refer to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 28 UNION-SQUARE—HANDSOME rooms, parlor and bedroom, first floor, suitable for a gentleman and lady.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS, AT moderate prices, for gentlemen, at No. 118 Macdougal-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN AMERICAN Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver-ware, French and Cuckoo Clocks; best and cheapest at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS

Attempt to Lynch a Negro at Rochester.

The Military Called Out and Fire on the Mob.

Brigham Young Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

Bail Refused and He is Confined in His Own House.

Foreign Opinions Concerning the American Demands in the Alabama Claims.

Refusal of the Pope to be Congratulated by Victor Emmanuel.

RIOT AT ROCHESTER.

Attempt of a Mob to Break Into a Jail and Lynch a Negro—They are Fired Upon by the Military—Two Persons Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The excitement over the outrage committed upon the little white girl by a negro named HOWARD is very great. A mob of four or five hundred people went to the jail and attempted to break in and kill the prisoner. They were foiled by the Sheriff and the Police. There is now an immense crowd about the jail, and they are frantic over the report that the little girl has died of her injuries. The evening papers are out with the evidence against HOWARD. It is conclusive, and leaves no doubt that he is the man who committed the dreadful outrage. The Police are at the jail, and the military are assembling at the arsenal. Attacks are made by roughs and others on unoffending negroes who appear in the streets. It is feared that there will be an outbreak to-night. The Sheriff and his aids stand firm, and are determined to uphold the laws.

Six P. M.—The Police have made another raid on the crowd about the jail and dispersed it. There is more quietness just now, but all is speculation as to whether there will be another mob to-night or not. The repulse of the one this morning, it is hoped, has had the effect to prevent another assemblage to-night. The Police and military are on duty. The Grand Jury are in session, and they will indict HOWARD to-morrow forenoon, and he will be brought into Court to plead to the indictment. Efforts have been made this P. M. to have him plead guilty, but he refuses, and says that he is innocent. The evidence against him accumulates. It would seem almost criminal to take HOWARD from the jail at present, as the mob would rescue him from the authorities and kill him.

There are about a hundred of the military guarding the jail this evening. There is a mob there yelling and shouting, and there have been several stones thrown at the military. The Police, who had been relieved, are again ordered to the jail.

Midnight.—About 9 o'clock, while the crowd was yelling at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, the military fired a volley, killing two men and wounding one man and one boy. The names of the killed are JOHN ELTER, a railroad carman, and HENRY MULOW. JOHN HILBERT was shot through the calf of the leg. The name of the boy has not been learned. He was hit in the shoulder. The excitement is great, and people are hurrying to the scene of the conflict. The crowd said it was not necessary to fire, while the military say that they were compelled to fire to protect themselves, as they were being pelted with stones.

An account of the difficulty is thus given by an eye-witness, Policeman BRANCH. The squad of military were lined across the west end of the bridge facing Exchange-street. A man stepped up to Policeman BRANCH and said that some boys a few feet off were picking up stones. The officer drove them away. At the same instant the word "forward" was given by the officer in command of the squad, and he pushed the policeman aside. The shots were fired at this time. The men shot were standing in Exchange-street, and had not participated with the mob. ELTER was a highly respectable and influential German citizen. He lived but a few moments after being taken into a saloon near by. It is reported that a woman was shot, but it is not yet confirmed. The feeling against the military is intense. The Police are being drawn in from the outer districts of the city and dispatched to the vicinity of the jail. It is feared that more blood will be shed before morning. The colored people are fleeing to their houses to hide, as it is not deemed safe for them to be seen in the streets.

The main portion of the crowd on Exchange and Court streets has been dispersed. About 300 or more still remain on the grounds. There does not seem to be any organizing for further attack, but there is talk of holding a meeting of citizens to-night or to-morrow.

The body of JOHN ELTER has just been taken to the home of the deceased. On being deposited in the wagon, loud expressions of indignation were made by the spectators.

HENRY MERLOW was going to his home on Bartlett-street when shot. The ball entered his stomach, and a large pool of blood is on the walk where he fell. He was an inoffensive man and took no part in the disturbances.

JOHN NOLAN was shot through the right lung and was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. He is not expected to live. A cartman named ELIAS SWANTON, is also reported killed. He was shot in the arm and received a bayonet wound in the back.

LOUIS KAMP was shot through the thigh and left arm.

Five companies of militia are now guarding the jail and the streets leading thereto. Capt. SWART was in command. The firing is reported to have originated in the ranks of Company D. The members of this Company, and also the members of Company G discharged their muskets. The other Companies on guard are B, K, and A.

It is estimated that the crowd numbered a thousand persons. When the firing began, order was given to charge bayonets, and in this movement the guns were discharged.

The provocation for the order was, it is said, the throwing of stones and bricks by some of the crowd. One of the soldiers was struck in the shoulder by a brick, and disabled.

The feeling of indignation against the military is very great, and their action is condemned by law-abiding citizens. The Captains of the companies above-named disavow giving any orders to fire.

A rumor is current that a negro was shot in a saloon in the Eighth Ward, but it is believed to be unfounded.

An Account of the Negro Riot in Arkansas from the Other Side.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 2.—A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the *Enquirer*, contains a statement from ALFRED SANDERS, a brother to one of the men who was shot by negroes in Chicot, Ark., corroborating the reports of negro outrages in that place. He says: After killing three men, a number of armed negroes went to his brother's house, fired into the doors and windows, and demanded $100, threatening in case of refusal to burn the house. The money was paid, and shortly after another party appeared and demanded $80, which was paid. SANDERS then left the village. He also states that the negroes killed all the stock—mules, horses and cows, owned by large planters in this vicinity. Every person coming or going is challenged by the negro guard who yet remain, and the whites are still afraid to return to their homes.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

He is Arrested on a Charge of Murder—Bail is Refused, and He is Confined in His Own House.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 2.—BRIGHAM YOUNG was arrested this morning at his residence in this city by the United States Marshal on a charge of murder. An application for his release on bail will be heard at 2 P. M., today, by Judge MCKEAN.

LATER.—BRIGHAM YOUNG, in custody of a United States Marshal, and accompanied by GEO. A. SMITH, DANIEL A. WELLS, H. B. CLAWSON, and other high Church dignitaries, appeared before Chief-Justice MCKEAN this afternoon under an indictment. The Court-room was crowded to suffocation. Much anxiety exists among the Mormons, but there is not the least show of disorder or disrespect to the Court. Hon. C. H. HEMPSTEAD and THOMAS FITCH are the counsel for the prisoner, and United States Attorney BATES prosecutes for the people.

Mr. HEMPSTEAD moved that the prisoner be admitted to bail on the ground that he was an old man, seventy-one years of age, and in feeble health. He had come 400 miles to meet this and all other charges, and his physician certified that imprisonment would imperil his life. Mr. BATES had no opposition to bail, but suggested that if bail be taken, it be fixed at $500,000.

Judge MCKEAN said that the Government of the United States has no jail in this city for holding prisoners arrested on a process issued from the United States Courts. The Marshal is required to exercise the discretion which the law vests in him. Sometimes such prisoners are kept at Camp Douglass, but the commander of that fort was not obliged to receive them. The prisoner is reported to be the owner of several houses in the city. If he choose to put under the control of the Marshal some suitable building in which to be detained, it will be for the Marshal to decide whether to adopt it. It is the option of the prisoner to make such an offer. In any event the Marshal will look to it that every comfort of the prisoner be provided for, remembering that he is an old man. I decline to admit to bail. On leaving the Court, BRIGHAM tendered the Marshal his residence in South Temple-street, which was accepted, and BRIGHAM is now a prisoner in his own house. He seemed perfectly cool and unconcerned.

THE GRAND DUKE.

Arrival at Waukegan, Ill., En Route for Milwaukee—Great Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 2.—The Grand Duke ALEXIS passed through Waukegan this afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock, on a special Pullman train, en route for the City of Milwaukee. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the depot, and about 400 persons were assembled there to welcome His Imperial Highness. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, which was correspondingly reciprocated by the Grand Duke, who seems much pleased with his Western tour.

Visit at Chicago—Arrangements for the Buffalo Hunt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—New-Year's Day was not generally recognized as a holiday, although the newspapers, banks, Board of Trade and trading were generally suspended, and calling was not as general as on previous years. The Grand Duke and his party received the constant attention of the Reception Committee, and were driven through a large number of streets, visiting the stock-yards, where the Duke witnessed hog-killing in the largest slaughter-house in the United States. The Duke seemed to manifest deep interest in the performance. From the slaughter-house the Duke and party visited a pigeon-shooting match, and the Grand Duke tried his hand at trap-shooting. He killed twenty-three out of thirty birds sprung from the trap at a distance of twenty-one paces. This morning the party visited the burnt district, stopped at the Board of Trade, where they were received by a large number of members with loud cheers. This afternoon the Imperial party left on a special train for Milwaukee. The Grand Duke, upon consultation with Gen. SHERIDAN and parties, has reconsidered the declination of a grand buffalo hunt, and changed the programme accordingly. He returns to Chicago from Milwaukee on Thursday, and will give a public reception on that evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. From Chicago he goes to St. Louis, and will proceed from there, via Kansas City and Leavenworth, to Omaha, where he will be joined by Gen. SHERIDAN and a few members of his staff and proceed to Fort McPherson. A camp will be pitched in advance, forty or fifty miles distant, in the heart of the buffalo country, and SPOTTED TAIL and WHISTLER have signified their intention to make up a party from their bands, and join in the hunt, these Indians having been permitted by the Government to visit these old hunting-grounds to obtain their Winter supplies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

English Opinion as to the Amount of the Alabama Claim—German Attempt to Foment Discord.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The London *Times*, referring to the rumors that the United States will make exhorbitant demands before the Geneva Board, for indemnity for losses by the *Alabama* and other rebel vessels, professes to believe that the American Government has no such intention; that its main desire is to obtain a public acknowledgment that the position it took and remonstrances it made during the war were founded on reason. The *Times* says it is desirable that no encouragement should be given belligerents to bring extravagant claims against neutrals for constructive injuries. The Cologne *Gazette* asserts that the United States claim an enormous amount for indemnity, so that when deductions are made they may receive a handsome sum. This the *Gazette* denounces as an artful and unworthy trick, but it is not sorry that the only two nations which furnished supplies to France during the war with Germany are now similarly set by the ears. The Right. Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War, addressed his constituents in Oxford yesterday. Alluding to the illness of the Prince of WALES, he said it had served to bring out the strong reciprocal sympathy which always existed between a constitutional Sovereign and a free people. He intimated that the attention of Parliament would be directed to social measures for the improvement and welfare of the people. The idea has been started of transferring the property in the control of the Atlantic Cable lines to the joint Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The proposition is received with favor, in anticipation that it might result in a reduction of the present exorbitant rates of tariff on cable messages.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

One of the Orleans Princes Elected Member of the Academy—The Pope Refuses All Intercourse with the King of Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Duke D'AUMALE has been elected a member of the Academy of France. The dispatch announcing that the election was yet to take place was incorrect.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The King of Italy sent a special Ambassador to the Vatican on New-Year's Day, to tender His Majesty's congratulations to the Holy Father. The Ambassador was met by Cardinal ANTONELLI and informed that His Holiness was indisposed and unable to receive visitors. Signor VISCONTI-VENOSTA, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, today gave a dinner to the delegates to the International Telegraphic Conference. The Duke DE HARCOURT, French Ambassador to the Papal Court, had a long interview with the Pope, today.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—A brilliant reception was held yesterday by King AMADEUS. Among those present were the foreign Ambassadors, many civil and military officers and deputations from the Senate and Congress.

Change in the Prussian Ministry.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Gen. VON ROON has retired from the Ministry of Marine, and the Emperor has appointed Herr STOSCH to fill the vacancy.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Continuation of the Examination of Medical Experts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 2.—At 10 o'clock the Court again assembled, and the examination of Dr. REESE was resumed. The object on which the defense seem to centre their endeavors was to prove that the death of Gen. KETCHUM might have occurred not only from other poisons than tartar emetic, but also from purely natural causes. In examining the doctor in reference to the action of poisons and their antidotes on the physical system, he said that none of those he should expect to find from the action of tartar emetic were found in the post-mortem examination, and he should suppose both from that and from the symptoms as given by the physician in attendance that death might be wholly attributed to a disease. The next witness examined was Mrs. J. H. COLTMAN, of Washington, who testified that in January last Mrs. WHARTON had written to her to arrange for an interview between herself and Gen. KETCHUM, which afterward took place at witness' mother's house in Washington. After it was over she found small pieces of torn paper lying on the fire-place. The examination was then adjourned over until to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Events.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2—7 P. M.—The barometer has risen since Monday afternoon throughout the Atlantic States, being highest in New-England, with clear weather. North-easterly winds prevail on the Middle Atlantic coast. South-east winds on the lower lakes. An area of low barometer has advanced from Kansas north-eastward to Iowa, and the pressure has begun to fall south and west of New-York. Fresh southerly winds prevail on Lake Michigan. Threatening weather, with occasional light rain, from Texas to the lower lakes and westward. Rising barometer, with north-west winds and clearing weather, is reported from California. The rivers have risen, especially at Pittsburg, Nashville and Memphis, and fallen somewhat at St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Iowa will probably move eastward on Wednesday over the lower lakes; cloudy weather, with rain, continues, with easterly winds in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; threatening weather in the Middle and Eastern States; south-east winds, with rain, or possibly snow, over the lake region; north-west winds, with clearing weather west of Illinois and Wisconsin.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night on the Atlantic coast.

Terrible Murder and Suicide at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 2.—A horrible tragedy occurred at a house of ill-fame kept by LOTTIE MORTON and VIRGINIA DEE, about 4 o'clock this morning. Capt. NEWLAND and Mr. LATHAM, both highly connected, were visiting the house, when a dispute arose between NEWLAND and LOTTIE, and the former drew a pistol and shot her dead. LATHAM, stepping between the two to prevent further shooting, was struck in the abdomen by a second shot, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound, though he is still living. NEWLAND then left the house and proceeded to his room and shot himself. It is believed he will die.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Rhode Island Legislature commenced its adjourned session yesterday.

California farmers are putting in twenty per cent. more grain than last year.

The fourth annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions was held yesterday, in Boston.

The American Ring Company's shop and machinery in Waterbury, Conn., were burned Monday night.

JOHN W. PITCOCK, of Pittsburg, gave his thirtieth annual dinner to 300 newsboys and bootblacks New-Year's Day.

Travel in California is wholly suspended south of San José. No trains are yet running between San Francisco and Sacramento.

The Pennsylvania State Legislature convened yesterday. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, of Philadelphia, was elected Speaker of the House.

The storm at San Francisco cleared away during the last hour of the year. Monday was a very fine day, and was devoted wholly to social amenities.

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, the American Minister to England, has gone to Paris, where he will meet Gen. SHERMAN and the son of President GRANT.

Gov. WALKER, of Virginia, has vetoed the joint resolution of the Legislature suspending the funding of the State debt. It will probably be of no avail.

The noon bulletin from Sandringham reports that the Prince of WALES slept well last night and continues to improve. The Queen has returned to Windsor.

Dispatches from Algiers report that the French troops have won a brilliant success over the rebels in Oran. Two rebel chieftains and 150 horsemen were killed.

Herr WACHTEL sang in the "Huguenots," last night, in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, over 4,000 persons being present, and the receipts exceeded $6,000.

A man named BILLINGS, his wife and another woman, name unknown, were found murdered at Windsor Rocks, Conn., last night. No clue as yet to the perpetrators.

The recently elected Conservative Mayor of Limerick, Ireland, was installed Monday. A tumultuous mob alternately hissed at the name of the Prince of WALES and cheered for "Home Rule."

Mr. COOK, a prominent lawyer and counsel for Mrs. LAURA FAIR, died at San Francisco at midnight, Dec. 31. He was a native of Montgomery County, New-York, and one of the California pioneers.

In the Hardwick abortion case the jury returned a verdict that MARIETTE GRAY came to her death by an attempted abortion made by Dr. PANTON SHERWOOD, who has fled. A reward of $500 has been offered for his capture.

The State Department at Washington has information that Gen. GORLOFF, recently in temporary charge of the Russian Legation here, has, by order of his Government, transferred that trust to Mr. VALERIEN SHIRKOFF, Secretary of the Legation.

At the special election in the Massachusetts Ninth Congressional District, yesterday, to choose a successor of WILLIAM B. WASHBURN, who resigned to become Governor, Col. ALVAH CROCKER, of Fitchburg, was chosen by a very large majority.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, yesterday: C. Rose, W. R. McKeen, D. Denning, W. K. Edwards, F. Nippert, A. McGregor and Joseph Collett, Jr. The Directors elected W. R. MCKEEN, President; W. H. BEECKINGHAM, Secretary, and J. HAGER, Treasurer.

Colorado Applying for Admission.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Dec. 27.

A bill will soon be introduced in Congress for an enabling act for Colorado. To overcome the supposed deficiency in population to entitle the new State to a Representative in Congress, it is proposed to include the Territory of Wyoming. This plan has been proposed and frequently advocated by the *News*. We believe it the best for many reasons. The State will not be so large as either Texas or California. The organization will terminate the expense of two Territorial Governments and the many abuses that grow up under them. It will give the people full control of their own Government and the choice of their officers. It will give to the West three more votes and a corresponding influence in Congress. The official influence of Wyoming will probably be against it. That of the people will not. In Colorado there will not be any opposition at all; or, at most, not enough to carry any considerable weight. We hope the bill will be introduced and crowded to its passage.

Newark Common Council.

The New Board of Aldermen of Newark met last evening and immediately organized. The Board stands 21 Republicans to 9 Democrats. Immediately upon assembling the Board proceeded to permanent organization, when the following officers were elected: President, Daniel W. Baker; Clerk, James Gillen, Treasurer, John W. Stout; Auditor, F. H. Dawes; Chief of Police, William Glasby; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, E. R. Carhuff; Police Justice, John Mills.

Mayor RICORD's annual message, which was then read, congratulates the Board upon the favorable state of public affairs. He said that the financial condition of the city was favorable.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Organization of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

The Kings County Republican General Committee for 1872 assembled last evening for the purpose of organization. Hon. S. B. DUTCHER called the meeting to order, and on motion, LORIN PALMER was appointed temporary Chairman and Messrs. J. T. NORTON and ALBERT DAGGETT temporary Secretaries. The credentials of delegates were handed in, when it was ascertained that all the districts were represented except the Fourteenth Ward and New Lotts. The seats of delegates from the Second, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards and New-Utrecht were contested and referred to the Committee on Contested Seats when appointed. The roll of delegates was then called. On reaching the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. SAMUEL MCLANE moved that the names of JACOB WORTH and EDWARD H. TERRIER be laid on the table for future action, but the Chair declined to entertain the motion.

The Committee then proceeded to organize permanently, and Hon. S. B. DUTCHER was unanimously elected President. On taking his seat, Mr. DUTCHER was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He made a few remarks thanking the Committee for the honor conferred, and congratulating them on the present situation and on the brilliant future of the Republican Party in the City, the State and the nation. Mr. A. D. WILLIAMS was elected First Vice-President, WILLIAM J. CRAPSEY, Second Vice-President; M. B. BESTOW, Third Vice-President; FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, Treasurer; J. T. NORTON, Secretary; ALBERT DAGGETT, Assistant Secretary, and H. E. WHEELER, Corresponding Secretary.

The by-laws of last year were adopted. Mr. MCLANE moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the verdict rendered by a jury against Messrs. JACOB WORTH and EDWARD H. TERRIERE, and report at the next meeting whether or not they should be suspended. Mr. JACOB WORTH seconded the motion, which was adopted. A commitee of five was appointed on by-laws, and the meeting adjourned.

The Democratic General Committee.

The Democratic General Committee met last evening, TEUNIS G. BERGEN in the chair. The Committee on Reorganization presented a report proposing that the terms of members of the present Committee shall expire with the election of members, as provided in the report; that seven members from each ward and county town shall constitute the General Committee; that two of these members shall serve for one year, three for two years, and two for three years, the terms to be decided by lot; that associations shall be organized by the members in each ward and town, which shall have power to select candidates for ward officers, delegates to the General Committee, and delegates to the several Conventions, and also inspectors of all elections held by them. The report was adopted, and a resolution was passed that the constitution of the Committee be amended so as to conform to these recommendations. The General Committee then adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Yesterday the following Grand Jury were sworn in by Judge PRATT, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and briefly charged on the points required in the statute: William N. Williamson, Foreman; Frederick B. Hockemeyer, John Morgan, L. L. Smith, John G. Stearns, Thomas W. Foley, E. A. Davison, Robert D. Sparks, John B. Zeller, M. F. James, Isaac B. Froelich, Joseph Hegeman, Stephen Livingston, Wm. H. Wright, William Whitlock, Dennis K. Neal, Fred. Herr, Wm. Isaac Wyckoff and James Howland.

Brief Notes.

The weekly bulletin of the Health officer shows 76 small-pox cases reported, 34 cases of scarlet-fever, and 1,560 vaccinations.

District-Attorney BRITTON yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors complaining of the filthy condition of his office—which was severe on his predecessor.

Last evening a kerosene-lamp exploded in the apartments of MARY BAUGHER, No. 158 Sackett-street, burning Mrs. BAUGHER and her two children severely. The flames were extinguished with but slight damage.

PATRICK KERNAN, who was Deputy City Auditor, last year, has been appointed Messenger to the Mayor at a salary of $1,200 per annum—a reduction for KERNAN of more than one-half in salary and much more than that degree of dignity.

HENRY BUSCH, of No. 253 Scholes-street, Williamsburg, having accused JOHN NORR, FRANK KETTLEBERGER and JOHN HARTMANN with attempting to take his life, on New-Year's morning, by shooting him, they were arrested and held to bail by Justice EAMES yesterday, to await examination.

The inquest in the case of PATRICK MURPHY, who was fatally kicked in a drunken row on Christmas night, near JOHN MAGNER's liquor-store, North Sixth-street, Williamsburg, was resumed last night by Coroner WHITEHILL. Only two witnesses were examined, neither of whom saw the row, and the inquest was further adjourned until this evening.

The Board of Education met yesterday, when the Finance Committee presented a report for the last year. It showed the amount on hand to be $576,038 24, out of which had been expended for salaries, &c., $543,471 60. There was received on the special fund account, $212,874 99, out of which had been expended $144,159 01, leaving a balance on hand of $68,715 19.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Police in this City on New Year's day and night arrested 353 persons.

The Arion Vocal Society will commence a series of soirées at its club-house, in Eighth-street, on the 11th inst.

The United States steam frigate *Congress*, now lying at the Navy-yard, is under orders for Cuba and will sail today at noon.

GEORGE PIPHER, aged thirteen, of No. 132 Pitt-street, was killed yesterday afternoon by a barrel of lard falling upon him.

Controller GREEN, Deputy Controller STORRS, and Mr. ROBERT STRAHAN counsel to the Controller, have gone to Albany.

The case of COLLENDAR, the bank examiner, which was to have been continued yesterday was adjourned until this day.

The Mayence Carnival Verein will inaugurate the carnival season by a soirée at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, on Sunday next.

At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, IGNATIUS MCLAUGHLIN was committed for robbing ALEXANDER BAXTER of a watch.

CHARLES TAMPLIN, saloon keeper, residing at No. 318 Third-avenue, was committed yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted on MICHAEL KANE.

Gen. SIGEL has made the following appointments: WILLIAM F. GILLEY, Deputy Register; CHAS. BLAUVILL, Satisfaction Clerk, and DAVID LENNOX, Examiner.

The Christmas festival of the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, will take place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, 1872. The exercises will commence at 7½ P. M.

JOHN LEDWETH, while passing through Baxter-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, was struck on the head by some unknown person and severely injured.

Prof. CHARLES L. BALCH will read a paper before the Liberal Club on Friday evening on "The Religious Creed of CHARLES DARWIN and the drift of the Free Religious Movement."

In the list of Senatorial Committees in the Buffalo *Courier*, as proposed by Lieut.-Gov. BEACH, the name of WM. M. TWEED appears on those on *Public Expenditures* and *State Prisons*.

FREDERICK DREBER, aged fourteen, of No. 110 Ridge-street, fell, last evening, from a fence in the yard of No. 124 Ridge-street, and striking on a rail, received a dangerous wound of the abdomen.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on Quarantine Abuses and the Subcommittee of the Joint Committee will hold meetings today at 1 P. M., in the Chamber of Commerce.

One hundred and seventeen new patients were treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth street, during December. During the year 1871, 1,958 cases were treated.

A remittance of 3,000 thalers has been forwarded by the German Relief Committee to Berlin, for the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. This makes a total of 433,681 thalers sent by the Committee.

J. W. GREGORY, an aged member of the International, and also connected with the Cosmopolitan Conference and the Farmers' and Liberal Clubs, died suddenly on New-Year's Day in Second-avenue, of paralysis.

During the year 1871 in the United States Circuit Attorney's office 353 criminal prosecutions were instituted; convictions were had in 200 cases and there were three acquittals. The number of cases remaining undisposed of is 144.

Yesterday, at Jerome Park, Mr. BERGH found Mr. PARKS and Mr. IRA PAINE shooting at a number of birds. He immediately stopped the firing. Mr. BERGH was accompanied by Sergt. STEERS, of the Tremont Police, and a squad of his men.

During a fracas on Monday afternoon, in a liquor saloon kept by a man named BRADLEY, near Calvary Cemetery, MICHAEL O'BRIEN, aged twenty-six, of No. 11 West-street, was struck on the head with a tumbler and received a serious scalp wound.

Chief Justice ALKER, of the Marine Court, whose term of office expired on the last day of December, entered upon his new appointment, yesterday, as Public Administrator in place of Hon. A. J. ROGERS, whose term also expired on the same date.

MICHAEL KANE, aged twenty-six, of No. 25 Elizabeth-street, was struck on the head with a club by RICHARD TAMPLIN, and severely injured, during a fracas at No. 318 Third-avenue, on Monday night. TAMPLIN was arrested and locked up.

A man, supposed to be WM. CLARK, was found last evening lying on the sidewalk in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, in an insensible condition. He was taken to the West-side Hospital.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, dressed in brown coat and pantaloons, fur cap and woolen jacket, was found, last evening, insensible on the sidewalk at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue. He was sent to the West-side Hospital.

ANDREW LABBERATES, a resident of Brooklyn, was found yesterday afternoon at the corner of Bowery and Hester-street, bleeding profusely from a wound in the left temple, inflicted by an unknown man. He was attended by a Police Surgeon and sent home.

THOMAS FARNAM, a printer, residing at No. 17 Lispenard-street, was arrested yesterday and committed to prison by Justice HOGAN for having stabbed JOHN O'DONNELL, of No. 18 Desbrosses-street, in the back with a pocket-knife during a fracas in a saloon on Dec. 10.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, aged forty-eight, residing at No. 47 Cherry-street, during an altercation at his residence last evening, was assaulted by his son THOMAS, who stabbed him in the abdomen, causing a severe wound. CUNNINGHAM was taken to the Park Hospital, and his son was arrested.

The Grand and Petit Juries in the United States Courts summoned for the January term were discharged yesterday by order of the Court. The Grand Jury for the November term will reassemble this morning, but it is supposed that nothing of much importance will transpire during the day's session.

JOHN AUGUSTUS, a German sailor, while passing along James-street early yesterday morning, was assaulted by JOHN CURTIN, a well-known Fourth Ward ruffian, who felled him to the ground and robbed him of $10. CURTIN was arrested, and Justice HOGAN committed him to prison for trial.

MARY ACKERMAN, aged twenty-eight, a resident of Long Branch, while stepping off car No. 112 of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, in Thompson-street, near Grand, last evening, was thrown from the rear platform by the conductor starting the car before she had got off. She was dragged a considerable distance and was severely injured.

At an early hour yesterday, while DAVID CAREY, of No. 37 Crosby-street, was passing the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, he was assaulted by JOSEPH CHARLTON and EDWIN A. WARE, who knocked him down and robbed him of a silver watch. CHARLTON and WARE were arrested, and Justice HOGAN committed them for trial.

At the meeting this evening of the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, Dr. F. A. P. BARNARD will read a paper on "High-speed Engines;" Prof. JAMES A. WHITNEY will also speak on the "Uses of Pneumatic Power in City Passenger Travel." The meetings are held in the Geographical Rooms, Cooper Union, and admission is free.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, while a number of Police officers were conversing in the section-room of the Church-street Police-station, Patrolman JAMES DUNN dropped his revolver. The weapon was discharged and took effect in the left thigh of Patrolman JOHN O'BRIEN, causing a severe flesh wound. The wounded officer was taken to the Park Hospital.

Yesterday was an unusually fine day, in striking contrast with the dense foggy atmosphere of Sunday. The air was wintry and bracing. The mercury in the thermometer and barometer ranged thus: Thermometer—6 A. M., 28°; 11 A. M., 31°; 2 P. M., 34°; 10 P. M., 30°. Barometer—6 A. M., 30.47; 11 A. M., 30.48; 2 P. M., 30.48; 10 P. M., 30.54. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer—34°, 39°, 42°, 38°.

A meeting of the Vessel-Owners' and Captains' Association was held yesterday, at which Mr. VAN BRUNT, the President, stated that the Committee on Quarantine Affairs had sent a letter to the Governor, and prepared papers to be presented to the Legislature, in relation to the unjust charges that the vessels are now compelled to pay, and to the present harbor abuses and the Hell Gate compulsory pilotage.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

FOSTER WATSON, a notorious chicken-thief, was caught on Monday evening, taken before Justice LENT, and by him sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for ninety days.

The third anniversary of Rainbow Lodge, No. 786, Independent Order of Good Templars of Peekskill, was appropriately celebrated on Monday evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, &c., on the occasion.

HENRIETTA KNAPP, a colored woman of Port Chester, was arrested a few days ago and held to bail for nearly suffocating a number of persons at the residence of her son by placing a quantity of cayenne pepper on a hot stove.

The residence of Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIE, on Washington-avenue, near Fitch-street, Tremont, was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning by a member of the West Farms Police force, who aroused the family and extinguished the flames.

The injunction recently issued, restraining CORNELIUS CORSON and others from constructing a new road from the eastern terminus of Third-street, Mt. Vernon, across the Hutchinson Creek, and thence to a point on the Boston turnpike, opposite Pelhamdale-avenue, has been vacated by Judge PRATT.

STATEN ISLAND.

There were fifteen persons arrested by the Police in Edgewater, on New-Year's Day, for being drunk and disorderly.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Newark horse-car was fired into by some unknown persons on Sunday night.

Phillipsburg, N. J., has over 100 cases of small-pox, and deaths are frequent.

The Elizabeth Common Council of last year added $1,000,000 to the city indebtedness.

The Town Committee of Union Hill have appointed FREDERICK SCHEFER, Jr., Recorder.

Mr. CHARLES CALLENDER has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First Baptist Church of Newark.

Yesterday, for the first time, the conductors on the Philadelphia trains from Jersey City, took their trains all the way through to Philadelphia.

The Whitehead conspiracy case came up in the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at New-Brunswick, yesterday, and was further postponed.

The building No. 36 Fair-street, Newark, occupied by Mrs. PFEIFFER as a liquor-saloon, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $2,000; covered by insurance.

GEORGE HENRY FORD, the colored man who was struck by a locomotive, at Orange, last week, has died from the effect of his injuries, at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

The latest reports from Union Hill give every indication of the small-pox assuming an epidemical form. On New-Year's Day two deaths occurred from this disease, and many new cases have been announced.

It is reported in Newark that the family of Mr. HERMAN MILLER, residing until recently at No. 282 Mulberry-street, have been poisoned by eating pork, and that Mr. MILLER's daughter, a girl of seventeen, has died from the poison.

On Sunday night Officer IZON attempted to quell a disturbance in KOHL's beer saloon, Market street, Newark, and was severely beaten, coming off with the loss of his nose, which was bitten off by one of the rowdies. JOHN WRIGHT and DANIEL MCCROSSMAN were subsequently arrested and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

At Newark, yesterday, Judge DEPUE, in addressing the Grand Jury, called attention to the statutes of 1868 and 1869, which forbid the sale, or exposing for sale, of indecent books or pictures, and the publication of certain advertisements. He also called attention to the constant and open violation of the act for suppressing lotteries, in the sale of what are called prize packages.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

First Assistant Engineer J. H. Morrison and Second Assistant Engineers A. H. Price and Joseph P. Michley have been ordered to the *Terror*. Chief Engineer J. B. Kimball has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard; First Assistant Enos M. Lewis and Second Assistant Jabez Burchard, from the naval station at League Island, and ordered to the *Terror*. First-Lieutenant Joseph P. Sanger, of the First Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Service and Tactics at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Use HITCHCOCK'S ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Abyssinia	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 6	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.			
City of Mexico	Jan. 3	New-York	Vera Cruz
Morro Castle	Jan. 4	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Minnesota*, at 3½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River until 10:30 A. M.... For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and Key West, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 4 North River until 2:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:46 | Moon rises.12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:53 | Gov. Island..1:42 | Hell Gate...3:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Lizzie H. Jackson, Mamerick, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Rapid, (Br.,) Farhan, Bahia, Mellor & Jones; James Crosby, Baldwin, New-London, Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schrs. White Wing, Antoine, Point-a-Pitre, E. Crowell; Royal Arch, Smith, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Hattie Collins, Hill, New-London; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London and Isle of Wright 49 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., no lat., &c., wind S., saw a vessel on the weather-bow, with signal of distress flying, with nothing but the fore-yard and mast standing; hauled ship to the wind and got as near as possible to her; saw two boats leave the ship; laid the main yard aback, and at 6 P. M. the crew came on board. The vessel proved to be the ship Europa, (of Glasgow,) Capt. Wood, from Glasgow, for New-York, who reported the ship making a great deal of water, with pumps and steering gear broke. The crew were 26 in number, and were all much exhausted, only about 6 being fit for duty.

Ship Sharon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Willingale, Liverpool 62 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Nov. 11, lat. 36, lon. 30, Wm. Flynn, seaman, of New-Foundland, aged twenty-three years, fell from the upper foretopsail yard overboard and was lost.

Ship Chinaman, (of London,) McKenzie, Batavia Oct. 14, with mdse. to Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti.

Ship Bridgewater, Lissons, Liverpool Nov. 12, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Ship Sagamore, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Pickering, Hamburg 35 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Oracle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Given, Manila 134 ds., with mdse. to John D. Wood—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Dec. 27, lat. 34, lon. 73, spoke bark S. D. Carlton, steering N. E.

Ship Kate Kellock, (of Liverpool,) Bevan, Calcutta Oct. 1 and Sand Heads 4th, with mdse. to S. J. Penniman.

Bark Johann Kepler, (N. G.,) Rahe, Bremen 57 ds., with mdse. and 119 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 27, Orgen Koster, seaman, a native of Hanover, fell from the foretopsail-yard overboard and was drowned. Had one birth on the passage.

Bark Annie Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newell, Rotterdam 42 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Templar, (new, of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Yarmouth, N. S., 17 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Grace E. Cann, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Providence, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Schichallion, (of London,) Sevack, Foo-Chow Aug. 19, with teas to order.

Bark Nevada, (new, of Halifax, N. S., 674 tons,) Smith, Fire Islands 6 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Monti Christi, Enos, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Susu & Son—vessel to Reynal & Co.; left in port brig Minnehaha, (Br.,) for New-York next day; Virginia, for New-York in 10 ds.

Brig G. J. Troop, (of Arichat,) Terrio, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with 500 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward.

Brig Herman, (of Stockton,) Hichborn, Bordeaux 37 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.,) O'Neal, Dorchester, N. B., 18 ds., with building-stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Palazzo Primo, (Ital.,) Barechino, Genoa 80 ds., with marble, &c., to Mattman & Schmid.

Brig M. C. Haskell, (of Rockland,) Whitman, St. Michael's, Azores, 29 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

Brig Ravenwood, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Sinnat, Harbor Grace, N. F., 25 ds., with fish to R. P. Currie.

Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Bordeaux 36 ds., in ballast to Moss & Ward.

Schr. Tempo, Ward, of and 17 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Promenader, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis, N. S., 30 ds., with 4,530 bushels potatoes to Wm. E. Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Ship Mary Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Liverpool 69 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Emma Day, Clark, Eastport, with fish for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Brown, Sturges, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr. Ophir, Reynolds, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr. Adrian, Gott, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Bedabedec, Knowlton, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Lovell, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. Acularius, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Lucy Jane, Post, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Leontine, Brewster, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Fleetwing, Gregory, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Camden, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Veto, Precsy, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. James Henry, Treworgy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hyena, Cavanagh, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Ella, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to James Murray.

Schr. James Fitch, Smith, Block Island, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Pilsbury, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. James T. Durfee, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sallie C. Evans, Evans, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John A. Sanford, Sanford, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Smith, Providence, with fish for Baltimore.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Calais, with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Abbie Pitman, Lambert, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ella A. Trefethen, White, Portland, with fish to order.

Schr. Lottie Wells, Halsey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Fisk, Chase, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wave Crest, White, Virginia for New-Haven.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Nickerson, Millstone Point.

Schr. Virginia, Martin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Post, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Haskell, Rockport, Me.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead.

Schr. Union Flag, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. James A. Potter, Ogee, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Pointer, Mills, Providence.

Schr. Annie Jones, Jones, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Bertha, Souder, Bradford, Providence.

Schr. Senator, Falkner, Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Burgess, Vinal Haven.

Schr. Native, Bates, New-Haven.

Schr. Zoe, Rich, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. D. Thompson, Hall, Providence.

Schr. John Randolph, Rogers, Newport.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. James Phelps, Rockwell, Providence.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Mills, Providence.

Schr. James Wall, ——, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Saxon, Abbott, Hyannis.

SAILED—Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; Virgo, for Savannah.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E., clear.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Shamrock, (not brig,) Dow, from Belfast, via Savannah, arr. 1st, and anchored in Lower Bay; came up this afternoon. The S. is consigned to H. D. & J. M. Brookman.

The bark Eolus, (Nor.,) Berding, from Sligo, arr. 1st, and anchored in Lower Bay; came up this afternoon. Oct. 22, lat. 32, lon. 62 40, saw schr. E. B. Gardner steering S. E.

The bark Neptune, (Nor.,) Einertsen, from Antwerp arr. 1st and anchored in the Lower Bay; came up this A. M.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Stetson, Savannah 12 ds., with lumber to J. Beers—vessel to Jonas Smith. 25th inst. was forced to put into Lewes, Del., leaking; left the 29th, in tow of coast wrecking-tug, with steam-pump working on board, leaking at the rate of 3,000 strokes an hour. The F. S. now lays at Greenpoint, full of water.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; ship Nancy M., from Shields; brigs O. C. Clary, from Smyrna; Helen, from Turk's Island; schrs. George E. Thatcher, from Mobile.

Also arr. brig John Byers, from Turk's Island.

The schr. Senator, from Boston, for New-York, struck on a sunken wreck off Chatham, and put into Hyannis on Friday, with two feet of water in her hold. She took on board extra men to assist in pumping, and proceeded on Monday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 2.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Templar, and brig Red Wing, from Rio.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 30.—Arr. Schrs. M. E. Gray, Pensacola, for Boston; Alice Raymond, New-York, for do.; Addie Ryarson, Williamsburg, for do.; Joseph Baxter, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Martha Innis, do., for Lynn; Idaho, Portland, for New-York; Alice Oakes, Gardiner, for do.; E. S. Gildersleeve and Bay State, Rockland, for do.; Charlie and Willie, Vinalhaven, for Washington; Grecian, Lincolnville, for New-Bedford.

Returned, brig Isadora.

Sld. schrs. Emma M. Fox, Brandywine, M. A. Harmon, Helen G. King, 29th; Scio, 29th; Laura Bridgman, Whitney Long, Adrian, Henrietta, N. J. Miller, Fred Gray, Spartel, Martha T. Pike, A. C. Buckley, Eveline, Pilot's Bride, Seventy-six, Franklin Treat, Ella A. Trefethen, Florence Mayo, Osprey, Albert Jameson, Arcilla, Grecian; Dec. 31, no arrivals; Jan. 1, no arrivals.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 23, by bark Schichallion, lat. 24 07 S., lon. 89 12 E., ship Gatshirrie, from Manila, for Boston; Nov. 25, off St. Helena, bark J. T. Kemp, (Br.,) from Algoa Bay, for Boston; Dec. 19, lat. 22, lon. 59, bark Lanercost, (Br.,) from Genoa, for Baltimore; 20th, lat. 23, lon. 61, ship James McHenry, from San Francisco, for New-York.

Nov. 14, by ship Chinaman, in lat. 35 46 S., lon. 23 11 E., ship Anonyma, from Calcutta for New-York, 48 ds. out; 17th, lat. 33 35 S., lon. 14 36 E., bark Vale, of Doon, from —— for ——; same day, lat. 34 S., lon. 14 20 E., bark Veritas, (Belg.,) from Lourabaya for Amsterdam, 42 ds. out; 19th, lat. 29 56 S., lon. 7 54 E., ship Philosopher, from Calcutta for New-York, 51 ds. out; 23d, lat. 25 22 S., lon. 0 08 W., passed ship Sooloo, from Manila for Boston, 82 ds. out; Dec. 18, lat. 23 01 N., lon. 56 05, passed bark Vesta, (Belg.,) from —— to ——; 24th, lat. 30 08, lon. 67 10, bark Seraphin, (Span.,) from Savannah River for Liverpool.

Oct. 10, by ship Kate Kellock, in lat. 1 20 N., lon. 91 E., ship Serampore, from Calcutta, for Liverpool, 32 ds. out; Nov. 11, lat. 34 44 S., lon. 28 E., bark Anaïs, (Fr.,) from Bourbon, for Nantes, 18 ds. out; 12th, lat. 34 49, lon. 26 15 E., schr. Annie Bow, (Br.,) from Shanghai, for New-York, 85 ds. out; 13th, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 21 40 E., bark Amazon, (Swed.,) from Batavia, for Rotterdam, 47 ds. out; same time, bark Benefactor, from Foo Chow, for New-York, 57 ds. out; 14th, lat. —, lon. —, ship Melbrek, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, 70 ds. out; 16th, lat. 32 30 S., lon. 15 30, ship Centurion, from Calcutta, for London, 49 ds. out; 18th, lat. 30 50 S., lon. 13 15 E., bark Baron, of Bramber, (Dutch,) from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 20th, lat. 24 42, lon. 4 17 W., ship Fear of the South, (Br.,) from Singapore, for London, 70 ds. out; 19th, lat. 23 42, lon. 35 08, bark Abbie Thomas, (Br.,) from Limerick, for Savannah, 32 ds. out; 21st., lat. 36 30, lon. 59 45, bark Oreste, (Ital.,) from London, for Philadelphia, 46 ds. out.

DIAMONDS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, No 586 6TH-AV

Capital - - - $2,500,000.

Assets, over $4,000,000.

This Company having provided for all its Chicago Losses, without borrowing a dollar or disturbing a single Bond and Mortgage, invites the attention of the public to the following Certificate of Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, that the Capital has been restored to the full amount of Two and One-half Millions of Dollars.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.

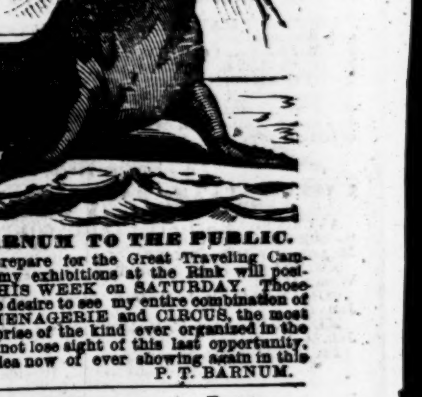
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871.

Having on the 10th day of November, 1871, made a requisition, directing the officers of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, to require the Stockholders of said Company to pay up the sum of One million five hundred thousand Dollars deficiency then existing in the Capital of said Company, and upon due examination made, it appearing that the said amount of One million five hundred thousand Dollars has been duly subscribed and fully paid in, in cash, I hereby certify that the Capital of said Company has been restored to its original amount of Two million five hundred thousand Dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal on the day and year above written.

GEO. W. MILLER,
(L. S.) Superintendent.



P. T. BARNUM TO THE PUBLIC.

In order to prepare for the Great Traveling Campaign of 1872, my exhibitions at the Rink will positively close THIS WEEK on SATURDAY. Those, therefore, who desire to see my entire combination of MUSEUM, MENAGERIE and CIRCUS, the most colossal enterprise of the kind ever organized in the world, should not lose sight of this last opportunity, as I have no idea now of ever showing again in this City.

P. T. BARNUM.

Dry Monopole,

OF HEIDSIECK & CO.

THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE

IN

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

PILES! PILES!

Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding, and Itching, permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., of No. 2,071 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and now at St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, Room No. 85, where those desiring can visit him till Jan. 5.